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U.S. Planes Raid Cambodia; First Since January 30

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—American planes struck Communist forces in Cambodia yesterday and today at the request of the Cambodian government, the Pentagon said today.

This was the first time the United States has reported bombing Cambodia since the Lon Nol government declared a unilateral cease-fire Jan. 30, following the cease-fire in the Vietnam War.

At the same time, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said that U.S. bombers and fighters would continue to strike at North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao forces in Laos until there is a cease-fire there.

Mr. Friedheim said U.S. planes are flying an average of 280 sorties a day, including B-52 strikes, at the request of the royal Lao government in the face of what Mr. Friedheim called "major offensive actions in both north and south Laos" by Communist forces.

More Strikes Today

In Saigon, American officials said there were more strikes in Cambodia today after a resumption of fighting.

The officials in Saigon said the bombing in Cambodia has not been as heavy as the daily bombing in Laos, where no cease-fire has been declared.

Reports from Phnom Penh today said Communist troops overran three company-sized government garrisons near the Mekong River town of Banam, 32 miles east of Phnom Penh, yesterday and launched a three-hour artillery and mortar barrage and a ground assault on the town itself.

Government relief columns met stiff resistance, the reports said, and Cambodian losses were heavy.

Mr. Friedheim said that U.S. strikes have not amounted to a major effort and that they were carried out by tactical fighter-bombers. No B-52 heavy bombers were involved, he said.

In Laos, he indicated, the North Vietnamese have been active along the Ho Chi Minh Trail, especially in the area of the Bolovens Plateau, in southern Laos. The area has been developed in recent years as a major Communist supply base supporting operations in South Vietnam, Cambodia and southern Laos.

Although the U.S. government has refused to pinpoint the location of American air strikes in Laos, many of the recent bombing missions are known to have been concentrated in that area and near the town of Tchepone, a major transportation point on the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

Laos Cease-Fire

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Laotian government has ordered mobilization of its police, army and civil servants to prepare for a cease-fire, reliable sources said today.

The sources said the country's 4,000 civil servants were being armed and detailed to guard their own offices day and night against possible attacks by pro-Communist Pathet Lao guerrillas.

The sources said troops were being ordered to cooperate with the army to increase security.

The reports followed a news blackout on the military situation imposed by the government on the ground that the peace talks were reaching a critical stage.

Timing To Be Set

Mr. Friedheim told newsmen that the names of those who will be set free have not been provided, and the exact times that the prisoners will be turned over to the Cambodian government are expected to be worked out at a meeting tomorrow of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission in Saigon.

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FRANKFURT EXCHANGE—Blackboard showing U.S. dollar at floor level of 3.1500 German marks on Friday.

Report by Canadian in Vietnam

Rivals' Territory Claims Said To Delay Effective Cease-Fire

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The Saigon government and the Communists have been unable to agree on clear lines of demarcation separating their territories and the discord has delayed an effective cease-fire in South Vietnam, it was reported today.

The report came from Michel Gauvin of Canada, this month's chairman of the International Commission of Control and Supervision, which is to oversee the Vietnam cease-fire.

Interviewed as the second week of the cease-fire neared its end, Mr. Gauvin said that the establishment of demarcation lines between Saigon's troops and Communist forces was the key to an effective cease-fire.

Thus far, he said, no such lines have been drawn and the cease-fire remains less than effective despite what he called "an encouraging substantial reduction in fighting."

Mr. Gauvin said that the responsibility for establishing lines of demarcation between the two sides lies with the Four-Party Joint Military Commission, made up of representatives of the United States, South Vietnam, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong.

"All Over the Country"

"The Joint Military Commission has as yet failed to get an effective cease-fire all over the country," Mr. Gauvin said. "It has failed to establish lines of demarcation between its own troops."

"The Joint Military Commission is continuing to do so, operating to a sufficient degree."

Until the lines are drawn and an effective disengagement of forces is achieved, Mr. Gauvin said, the International Control Commission can do little to police the cease-fire. His commission consists of personnel from Canada, Hungary, Indonesia and Poland.

The Canadian said that the Joint Military Commission was attempting to define the areas of control in South Vietnam, but it was "unrealistic" to expect forces that have been fighting for a decade to agree quickly on which side controls what territory.

He declared that agreement on demarcation should have been reached before the cease-fire went into effect.

It was understood that unsuccessful attempts to draw lines of demarcation were made during the negotiations that preceded the signing of the Paris peace agreement on Jan. 27 and that the problem was then given to the Four-Party Joint Military Commission.

South Vietnamese sources agreed today that the problem of defining areas of control and drawing demarcation lines has proved to be a major bargaining point at the meetings of the Joint Commission.

New Fighting Reported

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—Fighting continued in the 12th day of the cease-fire agreement, the South Vietnamese command reported this morning. It said that 156 Communist violations occurred in the 24-hour period that ended at dawn today, 38 more than the previous day.

Field reports said two hamlets were overrun by Communist forces yesterday in Phu Yen Province, about 330 miles north of Saigon.

A Saigon spokesman said that President Nguyen Van Thieu will set up an advisory council to give a voice in the government to groups at present excluded.

The spokesman said representatives of Gen. Duong Van (Big) Minh, former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and the An Quang Buddhist faction would become part of the council, which would give its opinions directly to Mr. Thieu.

U.K., German Finance Chiefs Go to Paris for Dollar Talks

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The finance ministers of West Germany, Britain and France met here this evening for urgent talks in an effort to find a "joint European solution" to the growing dollar crisis after a record \$1.8 billion poured into Germany today.

The meeting, arranged at the request of the Germans, ended without any formal statement and the ministers refused to answer any questions. The only comment at the end of a three-hour working dinner at the Finance Ministry apartment of French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing came from Germany's Helmut Schmidt: "The dinner was worth the trip," he said.

Anthony Barber said he is returning to London tonight and Mr. Schmidt was expected to return immediately to Bonn.

In the last seven days, the Bundesbank has purchased an estimated \$6 billion in support operations to keep the dollar from falling below its floor level established only 14 months ago.

Although German officials have repeatedly asserted that the deutsche mark-dollar exchange

widespread belief that Germany will be forced to increase the value of the mark against the dollar through either an outright revaluation, a temporary float—whereby its value would be set on the marketplace by supply and demand—or through the creation of a two-tier market in which all noncommercial transactions would be carried out at a floating rate.

Any of these would mean instant profits for those who sold dollars at the present floor rate of 3.35 DM and moved back into dollars after a new rate had been set. If the mark were then 3 to the dollar, for example, it would mean the original 3.15 marks (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3).



Helmut Schmidt, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Anthony Barber

'As Long as It Is Necessary'

Bonn Vows to Hold Exchange Rate

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Karl Otto Pohl, the West German government's No. 2 financial official, declared yesterday that "we are defending the exchange rate and we can continue to do it as long as it is necessary."

Mr. Pohl, 43, who became state secretary in the Finance Ministry a month ago, said in an interview that there was deep concern over the impact on West Germany's already inflationary economy of the flood of dollars coming into the country during the present monetary crisis. Price increases here are running close to 7 percent on an annual basis.

He took pains to explain that he wanted none of his remarks to be misunderstood in a way that could even faintly stimulate the already booming money market here. "It is a bad day and this is very delicate stuff," he said.

The gist of his remarks was that West Germany remained determined to protect the 3.15-to-1 exchange rate of marks to dollars.

"Other Alternative"

"Our hope is that our actions can bring the dollar speculation to a more neutral word, inflating to a standstill very soon," he said. "The only other alternative would be to float the deutsche mark and the government is not ready to do this. Our basic balance of payments is in balance and there is no need to disturb it."

He repeated West Germany's rejection of suggestions of unilateral floating the mark, revaluing or even of splitting the currency market here as has been done in France, Belgium, and Italy. "We cannot have a two-tier system (one market for trade and another for financial exchange) because our system makes it impossible to practice, impossible to control," he said.

The impression in government circles today is that the latest dollar crisis has created a situation calling for a new international monetary conference of European and American officials with a view to fresh currency realignments. Activity in this direction is developing. But Mr. Pohl was not in the position to comment on this.

Asked what the Germans would like the Americans to do, he said: "We would prefer a devaluation of the dollar to a revaluation of the mark. We would like to reject dollar devaluation if it were proposed. It really makes more sense because the deutsche mark has no problem at all. This is a U.S. problem. It arises from the large U.S. payments deficit."

U.S. in Market

"Defense of the dollar should not only be the obligation of the Bundesbank [central bank] of the Federal Republic. But we are very grateful that the American Federal Reserve authorities have intervened in the market in the last few days. We would welcome somewhat larger interventions."

No figures are available here for the size of the Federal Reserve interventions although one report Tuesday spoke of \$350 million.

Mr. Pohl, a former business journalist who became Chancellor Willy Brandt's personal economics adviser three years ago, insisted that West Germany and the United States were in fundamental agreement on virtually all aspects of international monetary policy except that of Special Drawing Rights for developing countries. SDRs or "paper gold," are the new reserve unit used by governments to settle accounts among themselves.

"We must find a new system for the adjustment problem not only in exchange rates but also in fiscal and monetary policy," he said. "We want a flexible exchange rate system, just as the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

East Germany Is Recognized Formally by Britain, France

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Feb. 9 (NYT).—Britain and France formally recognized East Germany today, leaving the United States as the last of the West's Big Three powers without official ties to the Communist German state.

However, Washington has opened negotiations with the East Germans. It is expected that sometime next summer the United States will follow the lead of London and Paris.

A joint communiqué, issued simultaneously in London and East Berlin, said that Britain and East Germany had agreed to exchange ambassadors in due course. A similar announcement was made three hours later by the French and the East Germans.

Earlier, the three Western powers, which along with the Soviet Union retain special responsibility for Berlin and for Germany as a whole, said that they would wait until ratification of the East-West German good-neighbor pact before arranging to send envoys to East Berlin.

The two Germanys' goodwill treaty, which was signed in December and is expected to take effect in April or May, paved the way for worldwide recognition of East Germany. Britain and France became the 70th and 71st countries to establish diplomatic ties. (Until December, United Press International reported, only 38 nations recognized East Germany, which is known as the German Democratic Republic.)

U.S. Pace Measured

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The State Department said today that despite British and French recognition of East Germany, the United States will be moving "in a measured and thoughtful pace" toward recognition.

Bonn Gets Assurance

BONN, Feb. 9 (AP).—Britain and France have assured West Germany that their wartime victors' rights and responsibilities for all of Germany are "in no way" affected by the London and Paris recognition of East Germany. A Bonn spokesman said today. Such declarations are seen here as a guarantee that East Germany's status does not necessarily cement the division of Germany.

In Efforts to End Violence

4 Loyalist Ulster Parties Vow to Aid British

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Feb. 8.—Leaders of the four political parties that support Northern Ireland's links with Britain tonight offered their full support to the British government to end violence in the province.

A statement issued after the leaders' meeting with Britain's Northern Ireland administrator, William Whitelaw, said the parties believed "the community, both Catholic and Protestant, is calling above all else for an early end to violence and the removal of fear throughout the land."

The four party leaders were Brian Faulkner, leader of the Unionist party, the Rev. Ian Paisley, head of the Democratic Unionist party, Phelan O'Neill of the Alliance party and Vivian Simpson, head of the Northern Ireland Labor party.

It was the first time representatives of the four parties had met together with Mr. Whitelaw. Although many Catholics be-

Group Calls for Support From U.K.

Briton Heads New European Labor Group

BRUSSELS, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—Victor Feather, British trade union chief, today became the president of the new European Trade Union Confederation.

Mr. Feather, general secretary of the 10-million-member British Union of Congress, was elected at the new confederation's first meeting here, after West German and Danish candidates were dropped in his favor.

The West German candidate, Hans-Otto Vetter, said that Mr. Feather's election reflected their faith in the strength and responsibility of British unions.

Appealing to the British union movement to join in the work of common market bodies, he declared: "British colleagues, please, do not need you at a distance. We need your wholehearted participation."

At present, the British trade union movement refuses to collaborate with such bodies as the Common Market's Advisory Economic and Social Committee, which groups business, labor and state interests.

Many of the more leftist unionists oppose the whole concept of the Common Market, believing it mainly benefits big business.

One of the opponents, the general secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, Jack Jones, told today's meeting: "Colleagues will know that I have little admiration for the EEC concept, and the enormous bureaucracy that goes with it."

Mr. Jones, whose union is the biggest in Britain, spoke of difficulties faced by workers because of "the machination of those who direct the multinational companies."

But in justification of British participation in the new European confederation, he added: "We in the trade union movement must get together, so that we can fight these evils together."

The confederation represents 29 million workers in 15 countries—all the members of the enlarged Common Market except Ireland, plus Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland, Switzerland, Austria, and the clandestine Spanish union, based in France.

In his first speech to the congress, Mr. Feather described its establishment as a great step toward true unity, as well as wider unity.

Observers took this as a call for the confederation—at present limited to affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions—to open its doors to Christian and Communist groupings as well.

The congress yesterday put off a decision on allowing Communist unions to join, but Mr. Feather made it clear after today's meeting that he soon expected to see new members—including Com-



Victor Feather

No Meeting With Pathet Lao

Kissinger Meets Souvanna Before Traveling to Hanoi

By Malcolm W. Browne
VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. presidential adviser, who is on the way to Hanoi, arrived here this evening for dinner with Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma.
Mr. Kissinger did not meet newsmen on his arrival, but went directly to the residence of U.S. Ambassador G. McMurtre Godley, where he was to spend the night. He was scheduled to leave tomorrow morning for the short trip to Hanoi.
Mr. Kissinger's visit to Laos, an embassy spokesman said, is to discuss the status of Laotian cease-fire negotiations, now in an advanced phase, between Prince Souvanna's government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao.
No meeting between Mr. Kissinger and any Pathet Lao official was planned, the spokesman said.
Meanwhile, a U.S. spokesman announced that, at the request of the Laotian government, American sources in Laos would no longer provide newsmen information on the military situation in this country.
He said the request had been made in view of "the current sensitive stage in peace negotiations."

1,200 GIs Leave Vietnam In Week

SAIGON, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Last week, 1,200 more American servicemen left South Vietnam, cutting U.S. strength in the country to 18,900 men—the lowest total since July, 1964, military spokesmen said today.
The departures, which took place in the three days ending Wednesday, left 10,900 soldiers, 1,200 sailors, 400 marines and 6,100 airmen in the country. Among those who left were 700 soldiers, 100 sailors and 400 airmen.
Under the terms of the Paris cease-fire agreement, all U.S. servicemen must leave Vietnam by March 28. When the truce took effect 12 days ago, 23,000 Americans were in the country.

Reds to Free Fourth of GIs By Monday

(Continued from Page 1)
carried out solely by fighter-bombers and was not considered an extensive effort and would not be prolonged, Mr. Friedhelm said.
Mr. Friedhelm explained that the Cambodia bombing, the first there since the Vietnam cease-fire Jan. 28, followed an attack "north of Phnom Penh" by the enemy and a request by the Lon Nol government for help in countering the attack.
The Vietnamese cease-fire applied only to North and South Vietnam, and not to the rest of Indochina. Despite predictions of an early cease-fire in Laos and Cambodia, heavy fighting has continued and peace in those nations remains for future negotiations among the warring parties.
Also under the terms of the pact, the prisoners were to be released in four roughly equal groups, the first within 15 days of the signing and the others at three two-week intervals. Sunday will be the 15th day since the signing of the agreement Jan. 28.
When the prisoners are picked up in Hanoi and at Quan Loi, they will be flown to Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, where they will get intensive medical examinations and intelligence debriefings, Mr. Friedhelm told newsmen. He added that this should take about four days and some of the debriefing will be aimed at discovering the fate of the 1,328 Americans still missing.
The men then will be flown to California and then to 31 special centers throughout the United States for first reunions with their families and further medical treatment.
Along with the Americans to be released Sunday, 3,000 South Vietnamese prisoners also will be released.
Meanwhile, at Clark Air Force Base, medical personnel prepared for the arrival of the prisoners. In a briefing, newsmen were told that the POWs will be put on restricted diets as part of the rigid medical supervision they will undergo during the first few days.
This diet (actually eight special diets that range from a liquid diet to normal, if bland, meals) includes a ban on all alcohol and almost all rich food.

New World Court Chief

THE HAGUE, Feb. 9 (AP)—Judge Manfred Lachs of Poland was elected president of the International Court of Justice yesterday. He will replace Sir Mohamed Zaferulla Khan, of Pakistan, who is to retire. Judge Fouad Amoun, of Lebanon, was re-elected vice-president.

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DEFENSIVE FORMATION—South Vietnamese armored cars and troop carriers retreating into circular defensive formation, north of Saigon, on guard against possible harassment by Viet Cong and North Vietnamese forces.

3 Ministers Meet in Paris Over Dollar

(Continued from Page 1)
would purchase more than one dollar—and that difference would be the amount of profit made on the operation.
Germany has resisted upvaluing the mark, maintaining it is not justified, and has balked at creating a two-tier market such as already exists in Belgium, France and Italy.
The difficulty about buying unlimited sums of dollars is that since August, 1971, they are no longer convertible into U.S. gold. Thus there is little that Germany can do with them, and more importantly, the purchases mean paying out deutsche marks—increasing the amount in circulation and fanning an already troublesome level of domestic inflation.
Situation Critical
Government spokesmen in Germany termed the situation "critical" but strongly emphasized Mr. Brandt's determination to hold the existing rate.
The upcoming weekend heightened the dollar speculation today as major monetary decisions are usually made during the two-day lull. In addition, Monday is a holiday in the United States (Lincoln's birthday) and this apparently fed fears that a widespread shutdown of exchange markets might occur.
Further compounding the nervousness was the fact that central bank governors from the 10 wealthiest capitalist nations will be holding their regular monthly meeting in Basel this weekend.
However, as is evidenced by the hurried meeting of finance ministers here, the situation has passed from a technical problem handled by bank governors to a major political issue.

Italian Stresses EEO
ROME, Feb. 9 (AP)—Italian Treasury Minister Giovanni Malagodi said today that a "European solution" to the dollar crisis can be achieved only at a meeting of all European Economic Community members.
Commenting on the Paris meeting, Mr. Malagodi said: "For us, European solutions are those achieved by the nine countries of the community at the appropriate site."

USAF Accepts Resignations Of Two Who Refused to Bomb

CLARK AIR BASE, The Philippines, Feb. 9 (AP)—The U.S. Air Force has accepted the resignations of two fliers who refused to fly combat missions over North Vietnam in December, an Air Force spokesman said today.
The spokesman said that the resignations of Capt. Michael J. Heck, a B-52 pilot from Chino, Calif., and Lt. Dwight J. Evans Jr., a fighter-bomber navigator from Tulsa, Okla., had been accepted "for the good of the service." He refused to say what kind of discharges the two men were given. That information could not be divulged without the officers' consent, he said.
But Capt. Heck received a discharge under "other than honorable conditions," comparable to an enlisted man's undesirable discharge, he said today.
Capt. Heck, 30, who is still at U Tapao Air Base in Thailand, had been recommended for a court-martial.
Lt. Evans' wife told newsmen an F-4 Phantom squadron in Thailand, was transferred to Clark Air Base in January after he refused to fly a mission over Hanoi on Dec. 18, the day President Nixon ordered the resumption of bombing of the North Vietnamese capital.
The spokesman said Lt. Evans, whose wife lives in Dallas, left today for Travis Air Force Base in California. While at Clark, he was not under detention, although

Bonn Vows to Hold Exchange Rate

(Continued from Page 1)
Americans do, with fixed parities. If reform were just up to us and the Americans, we could fix up a new system in four weeks."
On the question of SDRs, he said the Americans favored granting more liberties to developing countries than did the Germans.
"We feel we cannot print more money just for the needs of developing countries," he said.
"Control of Liquidity"
"Our first priority is control of international liquidity," he continued, quoting figures showing that official international liquidity reserves totaled \$22.5 billion in 1970, \$132 billion in 1971 and \$150 billion at the end of 1972.
"In addition there is the Euro-dollar market," he went on, citing the \$80 billion to \$90 billion used in continental transactions, "running wild without any controls whatsoever. We have to find a way to do something about this."
The other related priority, he said, is the U.S. trade deficit of \$6.5 billion.

U.S. Envoy Says Trade Crisis Could Wreck NATO Alliance

BREMEN, West Germany, Feb. 9 (AP)—U.S. Ambassador Martin J. Hillenbrand warned today that failure to restructure world trade and monetary systems could lead to trouble for the Atlantic alliance.
In a speech prepared for delivery at a town hall dinner in this old trading port, Mr. Hillenbrand affirmed "the basic strength" of U.S.-West German relations but admitted that there were "occasional sour notes."
He did not elaborate on these, but made the comment in the context of U.S.-Common Market differences over economic problems. The United States wants Western Europeans to liberalize trade and help reform the international monetary system.
The U.S. ambassador said the next two to three years would test the ability of the United States and the nine-nation European Economic Community, the world's biggest trading bloc, "to accommodate competing interests."
"The penalties for failure could be severe," Mr. Hillenbrand said. "They could include an escalation of protectionism on both sides of the Atlantic."
Spreading Tensions
He said that "in addition to the resulting economic damage, it would be difficult to prevent economic tensions from spilling over into political and security relationships, with potentially serious consequences."
His phrase "security relationships" in the transatlantic context, clearly referred to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
Mr. Hillenbrand's warning was similar in some respects to concern expressed by Chancellor Willy Brandt last month. Mr. Brandt said that U.S.-European talks were needed to prevent political strain from growing out of "possible economic tension."
West German Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt recently went beyond that to warn that such economic tension could tear NATO apart.
Bonn officials are known to fear that forces in the U.S. Congress



Martin J. Hillenbrand

may seek to pressure the Europeans into trade and monetary concessions, such as a floating or revaluation upward of the mark, by using the threat of withdrawing U.S. troops.
Mr. Hillenbrand made no specific reference to such fears.
Mr. Hillenbrand reaffirmed the Nixon administration's view that "no area in the world is as important to us as Western Europe."
He added: "We believe that its security is indivisible from our own. Neither can enjoy full economic health if the other is sick."

But No Amnesty for Deserters Scott Hints Nixon May Drop Prosecution of Draft Evaders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Hinting that President Nixon might one day revise his strong anti-amnesty stand, Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said yesterday that he personally believes that amnesty, coupled with a requirement for compensatory service, should be considered for Vietnam draft evaders.
The GOP leader, at a breakfast meeting with reporters, drew a sharp distinction between individuals who deserted and those who fled before being drafted. He said that the deserters should "have to pay the legal penalties" without chance of amnesty.
But as for the draft evaders, Sen. Scott said that he would "be willing to consider letting them give some kind of equivalent service" once things have "cooled off for a while first."
He hinted, but refused to state outright, that Mr. Nixon might eventually make the same distinction. "Ask the President at his next press conference," he advised reporters.
Total Is Disputed
The total number of draft evaders is in dispute, with estimates ranging from a few thousand to scores of thousands.
Sen. Scott said that the amnesty question is extremely difficult because men who evaded the draft could be said to have contributed in some degree to the deaths of men who didn't. He indicated general agreement with the President's conviction that allowing evaders to come back totally unpunished would appear to be an endorsement of the idea that they were entitled to evade because the war was immoral. But the senator indicated that he felt desertion by a soldier was more serious than draft evasion.
On other subjects, Sen. Scott:
● Said that he doesn't "see any widespread sentiment against" aid to South and North Vietnam for reconstruction, "but there is a worry about where the money will come from."
● Said that once U.S. withdrawal and the release of Americans held captive are achieved, "we don't have to go back" even if fighting resumes in Vietnam. "If they go through an electoral process and the Communists win, that's the name of the game" and the United States certainly shouldn't intervene.
● Repeated an earlier statement that "information is available" on "electronic surveillance" which he said relates to the 1968 [election] campaign—and which apparently was conducted against President Nixon. The senator said that he hadn't seen the evidence but had been assured by a private party that it would have been put before the Senate's new Watergate investigating committee if Democrats had accepted the defeated GOP proposal to investigate 1964 and 1968 abuses as well as 1972 campaign transgressions.
Reporters pressed him on why information on these alleged incidents was never presented to the Justice Department, but he did not answer.

Nixon Admits He's Weighing Surtax or Quotas on Imports

By Lou Cannon
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI)—President Nixon confirmed today that his administration is considering legislation aimed at restricting the flow of foreign imports into the United States.
White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler emphasized that no final decisions had been reached on what kind of trade legislation will be brought by the administration. But he did not deny news accounts that the administration will ask Congress to impose selective tariffs or quotas on imports.
"We have said frequently that the administration believes that the matter of our trade balance is a serious problem that has to be solved in the interests of world trade," Mr. Ziegler said in response to a question about the import-restriction stories.
Mr. Ziegler also announced that former Commerce Secretary Peter G. Peterson soon would leave for two weeks of discussions in European capitals on economic and political issues "of importance to the United States and Europe."
Fact-Finding Mission
Mr. Peterson's trip is billed as a fact-finding mission, and Mr. Ziegler said he would not be negotiating with European nations on trade, currency or other issues. However, Mr. Ziegler added that Mr. Peterson, on whom the President has conferred the rank of ambassador, would be empowered to answer questions on high-ranking European officials on trade matters.
As outlined by other administration officials, the legislation which the President report would ask Congress to approve would ask for imposition of all quotas or tariffs on imports whenever they posed substantial injury to U.S. goods.
Though the proposal was almost certainly caused by a recession in Europe and the measure under consideration is much milder than a bill Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., Rep. James A. Burke, D., M. that would establish blanket tariffs strictly limiting imports to the United States.
Nixon Study in Trade Question
LAGUNA BEACH, Cal., Feb. 9 (AP)—President Nixon has been in "extensive discussions" on trade problems but has not decided on a course of action, Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said today.
Mr. Ziegler declined specific comment on reports that administration is considering the imposition of tariffs import quotas.
"The President is considering a variety of measures, in connection with a trade bill," Mr. Ziegler said. "The President has made no decision on this matter." He added that he does not know if a decision will be made.

Mrs. Gandhi Says She Means No Offense in War Comment

By Bernard Weinraub
NEW DELHI, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, seeking to smooth India's strained relations with the United States, indicated today that her recent remarks about the Vietnam cease-fire were not intended to offend any country.
At the same time, she said that India was seeking friendly relations with Pakistan and China. Both nations have been involved in conflicts with India in recent years.
Mrs. Gandhi, addressing the Nepal Council of World Affairs in Kathmandu, made an indirect reference to Washington officials' anger over remarks she made here Tuesday about Vietnam. She asked Tuesday: "Would this sort of war [in Vietnam] or the savage bombing which has taken place in Vietnam have been tolerated for so long had the people been European?"
U.S. Reaction
The comment was termed "inadmissible" by a Washington official and the Nixon administration was said to have been shocked and irritated, especially in view of recent diplomatic efforts to remove the chill in Indian-U.S. relations. There were also reports from Washington that the new ambassador to India, Daniel P. Moynihan, was deferring his departure for New Delhi on the advice of the State Department. The dispute has been front-page news in India in the last few days.
Although Mrs. Gandhi today seemed to avoid discussing the implication that the United States had waged a racial war in Asia, she indicated that India had not intended to offend. She said that she had merely expressed her assessment of the problems facing Asia following the cease-fire in Vietnam.
Reports from Kathmandu were somewhat sketchy and a transcript of the speech was unavailable in New Delhi. But the Press Trust of India, news agency, quoted Mrs. Gandhi as saying: "Many historians had concluded that if the victors [of World War II] had shown greater understanding, there would never have been another war."
"The Same Elements"
"The Second World War broke out because of the attitude of some powers at that time and the same elements which were inherent in the Treaty of Versailles had found their way into

Waldheim Visits Dacca After Pakistan Tail

DACCA, Feb. 9 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim arrived here today for talks with Bangladeshi Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman after meeting with Indian Foreign Minister Shree Krishna Menon on the eve of his departure.
Mr. Waldheim, on a five-day tour of Asia, arrived in Dacca from Pakistan and will spend hours here. Earlier this week he held discussions in New Delhi with Indian leaders, including Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Morocco to Acquire Private News Agency

RABAT, Morocco, Feb. 9 (AP)—The government of King Hassan II has decided to take over the Moroccan National News Agency, Maghreb Arabe Presse, one of the last privately owned news agencies in the developing world, official sources reported today.
The agency has been operating with substantial government subsidies in the form of official subscriptions to its services. It nonetheless maintained an independent policy and often carried news that was critical to the government, such as details of two unsuccessful military coups against the king.

Jordan Spares 5

AMMAN, Feb. 9 (UPI)—A Jordanian court has commuted the death sentences on five Palestinian guerrillas to life imprisonment, government sources said. Another decree, the sources said, pardoned four other guerrillas from the remaining part of their sentences and they were set free.

Old Girl
WEATHER
Cornfield Attempt

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ANCONA	5	48
ANKARA	12	48
ANTWERP	12	48
BANGKOK	12	48
BELGRADE	12	48
BERLIN	12	48
BIRMINGHAM	12	48
BUDAPEST	12	48
CAIRO	12	48
CASABLANCA	12	48
COPENHAGEN	12	48
COSTA MESA	12	48
DALLAS	12	48
DENVER	12	48
DUBLIN	12	48
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HOUSTON	12	48
LOS ANGELES	12	48
LONDON	12	48
MADRID	12	48
MILAN	12	48
MOSCOW	12	48
MUNICH	12	48
NEW YORK	12	48
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RENO	12	48
SAN FRANCISCO	12	48
SEATTLE	12	48
SINGAPORE	12	48
ST. LOUIS	12	48
TOKYO	12	48
WASHINGTON	12	48
WATSONVILLE	12	48
YOKOHAMA	12	48

(Continued on page 3)

He's W... S. Oil Firm Executives See Summer Gasoline Shortage

By Jack Egan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Industry officials yesterday predicted a severe shortage of gasoline in the summer months that would cause a major problem for independent petroleum distributors.

The oil company officials have been asked to justify price increases for home heating oil averaging 8 percent in relation to the voluntary price restraint called for in Phase 3 of the Nixon administration's economic program. There has been a shortage of home heating oil in many parts of America this winter.

The executives have said that the increases are justified by rising costs and are a necessary capital incentive to supply the growing demand. Without the increases, they said, the shortage could grow worse.

Terence B. Redmond, vice-president for planning and administration for Amoco Oil, the refining and distributing branch of Standard Oil of Indiana, said his company is refining heating oil "as hard as we can."

He told reporters later that he forecasted a "tight" gasoline situation this summer. "Normally, we would be moving back to gasoline at this time," he said. "We haven't done this yet."

Many of the oil company officials complained about the difficulty of finding sites for new refineries and ports for deep-water tankers. A lack of domestic refining capacity has been blamed for both the heating-oil shortage and the impending gasoline shortage.

At the hearing yesterday, Rhode Island Gov. Philip Noel testified that Mr. Nixon's four-month suspension of oil-import quotas, due to expire April 30, is merely "temporary relief, and not adequate temporary relief." He advocated a permanent removal of quotas, which would permit long-term contracts to be signed "immediately" with foreign suppliers, he said, at costs 2 to 3 cents below present short-term prices.

Under the resolution, the Nixon administration must make a report in three months on possible solutions to the railroad's financial problems. Penn Central said it to be losing more than \$100 million daily.

Congress took less than two hours to agree on the resolution, but hearing testimony that the bill could cause an economic catastrophe, including food shortages and big layoffs in the auto, steel and coal industries.

Systemwide, everything is running smoothly at this point," a spokesman for Penn Central, the nation's largest railroad, said shortly after dawn.

He said that morning commuter trains in major metropolitan centers of the East and Midwest were on schedule and that the railroad service being restored as fast as crews reported, for example, from New York.

Mr. Nixon signed the resolution shortly after 8 a.m. at the White House. In San Francisco, Calif., he had left Washington yesterday afternoon.

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BLOCKADE—Uruguayan Navy bus blocking approach to port of Montevideo on Friday.

Navy Stays Loyal to President

Uruguayan Cabinet Resigns As Army, Air Force Revolt

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 9 (Reuters).—The Uruguayan cabinet resigned today as heavily armed sailors surrounded the whole of Montevideo's old city, ready to defend President Juan Maria Bordaberry against a rebellious army and air force.

Official sources said the mass resignation was designed to give the president a free hand to fight the military crisis that erupted last night.

But observers noted that it also automatically met the major rebel demand—resignation of Defense Minister Antonio Francisco, 73, a retired army general who was appointed to the post only two days ago.

The army and air force have said they will not obey the minister. Whether the cabinet's resignation will be enough to calm the military was not clear.

Tonight, a secret meeting was arranged between rebel leaders and representatives of Mr. Bordaberry to try to settle the dispute.

Acted Against Chiefs
The two services object to Gen. Francisco because almost his first action after taking office was to demand the resignations of their commanders in chief, presumably at the request of Mr. Bordaberry.

This was in reaction to a statement by the commanders—broadcast against presidential orders—that they would "prevent political claims making public accusations against them in future." This, in turn, followed an allegation last week by a government senator that the army forces were planning to overthrow the president.

The loyalist sailors moved in from the port area today to throw a cordon round the whole of the old city, where the main government building is located.

Stores Closing Doors
Officers advised civilians to leave the area and stores closed their doors.

Army and air force patrols earlier occupied six radio stations. Three of the stations went off the air and rebel officers used the others to broadcast a demand for the dismissal of Gen. Francisco.

This was followed by a late-night broadcast by Mr. Bordaberry, who said he was keeping his defense minister and called on civilians and the armed forces to support him.

Early today, the navy expressed its "monolithic" loyalty.

Some army sources said the rebel generals did not want to overthrow Mr. Bordaberry, who took office last March, but were demanding a free hand to investigate charges of corruption among politicians.

The rebel officers said units of the army, navy and air force should remain in their respective areas of jurisdiction "to avoid equivocal situations which would cause irreparable results we are sure neither you (the navy) nor we desire."

The navy, ignoring the implied threat of confrontation, moved men into the city center after setting up barricades of buses and cars around the half-mile-wide neck of the peninsula where most of

Spain Satirical Paper Banned for 4 Months
MADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Spanish government today banned for four months the country's best-known satirical weekly, La Codorniz (The Quail), for infringing the nation's press laws.

Political sources said the ban was directed at a current vogue for political and social satire, which had led numerous magazines and newspapers to test Spain's tough censorship laws.

The government ruling also imposed a \$4,000 fine on Alvaro de la Iglesia, a La Codorniz official, for "two particularly strong infractions" of the press laws, which call for "due respect for institutions and persons in criticizing political action."

Mexico Bans Pinball
MEXICO CITY, Feb. 9 (AP).—The government announced it was banning imports of pinball machines and other "electromechanic games" because they "do not contribute to the best use of citizens' leisure time."



Pres. Juan Maria Bordaberry

Western, Soviet Journalists In Dispute on Job Conditions

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (AP).—A bitter exchange over working conditions of foreign newsmen in the Soviet Union and Soviet newsmen abroad today highlighted a conference called by Soviet authorities to promote East-West understanding.

The conference was addressed by a number of Soviet officials and by newsmen from Communist and Western countries.

The Moscow correspondent for the Italian newspaper Corriere della Sera, Giuseppe Josca, used the occasion to describe restrictions put on Western correspondents accredited here.

He recalled that Western correspondents are obliged to live in special quarters for foreigners, "protected" by police around the clock, that hiring of Soviet personnel must be done through a government agency, that contact with Soviet officials and Soviet citizens is sharply restricted, that special permission—sometimes refused—must be obtained to travel in other parts of the Soviet Union and that Soviet exit visas are required for correspondents who leave.

Red-Tape Problem
Mr. Josca said that Western correspondents are "suffocated by red tape" and that he personally had been the subject of "intimidation and harassment."

Responding, in order to "restore the truth," Mikhail Sagatelyan, of the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia, said that parts of Italy were off limits to Soviet correspondents and then described restrictions in the United States in the 1960s when he was a Washington-based correspondent.

Mr. Sagatelyan said that, under the Smith Act, Soviet newsmen and Americans who worked for them were required to register as agents for a foreign power.

He said that at one point U.S. Equal TV Time Denied to Black Unit in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The Federal Communications Commission has rejected sweeping demands by the Congressional Black Caucus for free television time similar to that granted to the President. The caucus is made up of the 15 black members of the House of Representatives.

The commission rejected the caucus's contention that the agency's fairness doctrine gave Congress a right to free television time and that the policy of the television networks prevented the congressmen from fulfilling their constitutional duty in denying them access to free time.

The commission also refused to rule on the caucus's argument that the First Amendment guaranteed congressmen free time to use any format they chose, without interference from the networks. The agency noted that that issue is now before the Supreme Court.

The commission also delayed ruling on the contention by the caucus that the networks' policy of excluding broadcasts of controversial issues by non-television persons is contrary to the public interest.

Climate Worsens
Newsmen have argued that, without absolute immunity, a source will never know when a reporter might be pressed to identify him. But Prof. Blasi maintained that the important factor was the overall climate of pressure on reporters, which he said had worsened since the Supreme Court ruled in June that a newsmen's testimony was vital to the outcome of a trial.

Without Subpoenas
Mr. Wald countered that, without subpoenas, NBC News had provided him that had been aired, but that the network had had nothing else of any use. He added that he did not usually like to provide him that had not been aired.

There are any problem with putting the same burden on a newsmen that you put on every other citizen? Rep. Rallsback asked. "What possible harm can there be? I really have trouble with this."

Senate Votes Weinberger As HEW Chief

All Cabinet Members Now Are Confirmed

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The Senate completed approval of President Nixon's new cabinet yesterday by confirming the nomination of Casper W. Weinberger to be secretary of health, education and welfare.

But to Senate Democrats voted against Mr. Weinberger's confirmation as an angry, although largely symbolic, gesture of protest over the administration's spending priorities. The vote on the nomination was 61 to 10.

In speeches preceding the roll call vote, Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D. Iowa, and Sen. Edward J. Kennedy, D. Mass., expressed doubt that Mr. Weinberger, who had been director of management and budget and thus the architect of the spending plans, could serve the interests of the poor.

As Congress prepared to adjourn for Lincoln's birthday, there were the following other developments in the continuing dispute with the White House over the power of the U.S. purse:

All 13 new members of the Senate, four of them Republicans and the rest Democrats, signed a letter to Senate leaders of both parties urging prompt action on proposals for Congress to reform its own budgetary process.

As it is in response to the Senate freshmen, Sen. Charles H. Percy, R. Ill., Alan Cranston, D. Calif., and Harry F. Byrd Jr., independent of Virginia, introduced legislation to create new budget committees in the Senate and House of Representatives. The committees would have overall responsibility for setting an annual spending ceiling and coordinating authorization and appropriation bills, by various congressional panels.

Sen. Robert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., asserted in a Senate speech that the administration had made an "unacceptable accounting" of the reasons for refusing to spend more than \$8 billion that Congress had appropriated for the current fiscal year, ending June 30. He said that a report submitted by the White House earlier this week failed to specify as required how long the funds were to be impounded and what effect withholding them would have on the economy.

Sen. J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, the Democratic chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, introduced legislation to cut off the foreign aid program unless the President ceases, by April 30, funds withheld from farm, highway, housing, health and education programs.

In Other Capitals
"Why should we try to hoodwink ourselves," he said. "Restrictions on newsmen exist in other capitals than Moscow."

Mr. Sagatelyan did not respond to other points raised by Mr. Josca.

I. I. Udaltsov, board chairman of the Novosti news agency, one of the sponsors of the two-day conference, said a summary of the conference speeches, apparently including Mr. Josca's remarks, would be forwarded to the Soviet Foreign Ministry press department for study. He said he would do everything in his power to ease the problems of foreign newsmen here.

The conference also was sponsored by the Soviet Committee for European Security on the theme of The Role of Mass Media in Promoting European Security and Cooperation.

Eight Indicted in U.S. For Heroin Smuggling
NEWARK, N.J., Feb. 9 (AP).—U.S. officials announced today the indictment of eight persons operating from the United States, Canada and Italy on drug conspiracy charges in connection with the last transmission from L.A. Ward came just 10 minutes before the crash, showing that he was experiencing radio trouble.

The officer said the plane was in a slow turn when it suddenly went into a dive and "might have broken the sound barrier just before impact." Many residents reported hearing explosions which might have been sonic booms.

Norman Estes, an assistant Alameda fire chief, said that many bodies may never be found.

Nader Unit Gets Role in Federal Additive Review
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (UPI).—The Food and Drug Administration has decided to let a Ralph Nader-backed consumer group assist in its study of the safety of hundreds of food additives, from cinnamon to garlic, an FDA spokesman said.

James Turner, a lawyer for the Consumer Action Group for Improved Food and Drugs, and co-author with Mr. Nader of "The Chemical Feast," called the development a "breakthrough."

The FDA in 1969, at President Nixon's prompting, began reviewing more than 700 substances "generally recognized as safe." That review has resulted in one of those substances—saccharin—being removed from the safe list.

But Mr. Turner, as a spokesman for several consumer groups, had contended that someone outside the government should participate in the review.

William Randolph, the FDA's deputy associate commissioner for chemicals, said Mr. Turner's group would be allowed to nominate qualified scientists, six of whom would be appointed to the six panels now reviewing the list "to get the consumer viewpoint in this review."

Stennis's Condition Shows Improvement
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—The condition of Sen. James Stennis, who was shot in a holdup Jan. 30, continues to show gradual improvement, it was announced today at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

A spokesman said the 71-year-old Mississippi Democrat's temperature is maintaining the "same lower level reported yesterday." He added, however, that the prognosis remains guarded and the senator is still in very serious condition.

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New England's Tallest Building Can Be Dangerous to Walk Near

BOSTON, Feb. 9 (AP).—Plywood patches cover sections of New England's tallest building. When the wind blows hard, some of the glass panels of the skyscraper's exterior walls crack and fall, shattering on the streets below.

After spending \$86 million and waiting through four years of construction, the owner, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., cannot move in.

The firm's new corporate headquarters—a 50-story, mirror-like high-rise angled into a corner of Boston's Copley Square—is too dangerous to walk near when stiff winds gust in off the harbor.

Engineers don't know why the glass breaks or how to stop it. The insurance company wanted to move in at the end of the month but will have to wait six months or more while engineers try to find a way to keep the glass from falling.

Solutions range from changing the window gaskets to replacing the glass that covers 90 percent of the building. Replacement could cost up to \$8 million. The 16 acres of exterior walls are covered by 10,348 huge glass panes.

At last count, 349 of the panes had been broken. Thus far, there have been no reported injuries.

To 'Explore Every Avenue' of Case Seven Watergate Defendants Face Grand Jury Questioning

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (NYT).—The federal prosecutor in the Watergate case said yesterday that all seven defendants would be ordered to appear before a grand jury in an attempt to "explore every conceivable avenue" of possible high-level involvement.

Thus far, however, he added, the government has been unable to find any "hard evidence" implicating any other public official in the case.

In an interview, Earl J. Silbert, the principal assistant U.S. attorney who prosecuted the case, said that special attention would be paid to G. Gordon Liddy, described by the government as the ringleader of the political intelligence operation that led to the bungling attempt on the Democratic National Headquarters last year.

"Liddy will be asked every question that we can think of that will relate directly or indirectly to his involvement in the Watergate case," Mr. Silbert said.

He said that the grand jury would be reconvened immediately after the sentencing of the seven defendants. Other sources said that the sentencing was not expected until early March. Mr. Silbert added that he planned to call only the defendants before the grand jury, but would broaden the investigation if their testimony proved fruitful.

The interview, his first since the trial ended 11 days ago, came amid growing criticism of what some have called the prosecution's failure to investigate fully whether higher-ups in the Nixon administration were involved in the affair.

During the trial, which ended with the conviction of two defendants after five others pleaded guilty, Judge John J. Sirica repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the prosecution's limited questioning of some witnesses who were Liddy's colleagues at the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Judge Sirica, chief judge of the U.S. District Court here, charged after the verdict that the trial had failed to get to the bottom of the case.

"I have not been satisfied, and I am still not satisfied, that all of the pertinent facts that might be available have been produced before an American jury," he said.

Meanwhile, Republican members of the Senate yesterday named Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, Sen. Edward J. Gurney of Florida and Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut to investigate the Watergate bugging case and the separate political espionage and sabotage allegations conducted by Donald H. Segretti on behalf of White House officials.

The Senate voted 71 to 0 Wednesday to set up a seven-man inquiry panel led by four Democrats. "The Republicans have at least as much to gain in this investigation as the Democrats do," Sen. Baker told a reporter after his selection was announced.

The Democrats will be led by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, chairman of the select committee. The other majority members, announced yesterday, will be Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii, Joseph M. Montoya of New Mexico and Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia.

In another development, John D. Ehrlichman, President Nixon's assistant for domestic affairs, confirmed yesterday that he had received word of possible White House involvement in the Watergate break-in within a day or two of the burglary last June 17.

Mr. Ehrlichman's statement did not reveal who provided the information, which came before the first public hint of a White House cover-up was a routine kind of thing that is done if members of the White House staff are arrested or in trouble," Mr. Ehrlichman said. "We get a routine notification."

Word of the advance warning to the White House was contained in a deposition made by Charles W. Colson, a White House special counsel in connection with a civil suit filed by Democrats against the Republicans after the Watergate arrests. The deposition was made public Tuesday night.

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rain Service Restored by Penn Central

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9 (AP).—Penn Central passenger and freight trains were rolling today after President Nixon signed a bill enacted congressional action that halted the railroad's shutdown for at least 90 days.

The walkout by 28,000 conductors and brakemen, called to test the bankrupt railroad's assets of 5,700 jobs, began at 11 a.m. yesterday. It lasted little more than 24 hours. The train went back in operation 12:37 a.m. today.

The resolution put a temporary halt to the phaseout.

Under the resolution, the Nixon administration must make a report in three months on possible solutions to the railroad's financial problems. Penn Central said it to be losing more than \$100 million daily.

Congress took less than two hours to agree on the resolution, but hearing testimony that the bill could cause an economic catastrophe, including food shortages and big layoffs in the auto, steel and coal industries.

Systemwide, everything is running smoothly at this point," a spokesman for Penn Central, the nation's largest railroad, said shortly after dawn.

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Snow Blankets U.S. Deep South

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (AP).—Snow, freezing rain and sleet blew out of Texas and across the Deep South today, spreading heavy into usually balmy areas and depositing enough snow in Florida to make snowballs.

At least four traffic deaths were attributed to the storm.

As the snow continued to fall, Baton Rouge, La., residents became convinced that it wasn't a passing flurry. Offices, stores and schools were closed and everybody tried to get home at the same time. Westerners said it was the first time Baton Rouge has ever seen snow twice in the same winter.

speed of transport from city to city," he said.

America's consumption of heating fuels, Mr. Commoner said, could be appreciably reduced if people would let their homes and offices get a little cooler and wear sweaters the way they used to.

At the turn of the century, he said, "the accepted norm for room temperature was about 60 degrees, whereas it is now about 75 degrees."

"We have raised temperatures and avoided a very simple way of keeping warm, which is wearing clothes," Mr. Commoner said. Lowering thermostats and putting on sweaters, he said, "would help end our enslavement to the oil companies" and allow Americans "to look them in the eye and talk back to them."

National Policy
Mr. Commoner, who is director of the Center for the Biology of Nature, is a visiting professor at Washington University in St. Louis. He thought that the government might want to consider some form of national energy policy that would include these suggestions:

Encouraging the use of returnable glass bottles rather than cans for drinks because it takes energy to keep producing cans.

Constructing buildings that can take advantage of the natural climate and sunlight for heating and lighting purposes.

Recommend that rooms in office buildings have separate light switches for ceiling lights nearest the windows so those lights can be shut off when the sun provides enough light to illuminate the desks.

"We've adopted this nonsensical business of pouring light over everything," Mr. Commoner said as he sat in the glare of bright television lights in the Senate hearing room.

Byrne and Reshevsky Lead in U.S. Chess

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP).—Robert Byrne and Samuel Reshevsky, two of the top U.S. chess grandmasters, will represent America in the international competition this summer that eventually will decide a challenge to world champion Bobby Fischer.

Mr. Byrne, chess columnist of The New York Times, and Mr. Reshevsky, an eight-time U.S. champion, were assured of playing the international match by Mr. Byrne defeated Lubomir Kavalek early today in the fifth game of the U.S. chess championship playoffs.

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Journey Into Peace

The current Asian journey of Henry A. Kissinger will lay the groundwork for the future role of the United States in Indochina and its relations with the emerging powers across the Pacific. In signaling just how low will be the American profile in postwar Asia, Mr. Kissinger's nuances will be as important as his overview—and his hosts in Hanoi, Vientiane and Peking are not exactly novices in sensing nuance.

These governments should be assured from the start that the United States will accept, in conjunction with other developed nations, responsibilities for postwar rehabilitation and continuing economic development in a battle-scarred zone of the world.

Reconstruction aid to Vietnam, the central point on Mr. Kissinger's agenda, has become a knottier subject than many anticipated when President Johnson first offered it in 1963. There is strange opposition to postwar Vietnam aid in the Congress: hesitation to help rebuild North Vietnam's shattered cities and countryside is particularly unseemly when voiced by legislators who had been loudly articulate in moral outrage at the American bombardments which caused the damage.

For its part, the executive branch will have to show good faith toward Congress when it comes to determining the amount of U.S. aid. President Nixon's budget has no provision for Vietnam aid: the Congress could fairly require this aid to be drawn from other budget items, particularly from the military budget, rather than be maneuvered into the position of raising taxes to meet

America's moral—and, under the cease-fire agreements, legal—obligation.

Dangerous political problems attach to the provision of American aid in South Vietnam. Vice-President Agnew's talks with President Thieu on this subject last week were defiantly secretive, feeding fears that the administration will try to tailor its economic aid to the immediate political needs of the Thieu government. If for no other reason than to quiet such suspicions, it would be wise to channel this country's South Vietnam aid through multilateral organizations as quickly as the machinery can be provided.

Equally disturbing are the hints that the administration hopes to make rehabilitation aid to North Vietnam into a device for ensuring Hanoi's good behavior during the early months of cease-fire and political maneuvering. Time and again it has been demonstrated that such carrot-and-stick tactics against the North Vietnamese leadership will not work, and Hanoi officials have already spread the word that they will not accept any aid with political strings attached.

If Mr. Kissinger charts the immediate U.S. obligations to Vietnam after the war, it is in everyone's interests that longer-term rehabilitation and development be a responsibility shared among the great economic and political powers. The forthcoming Paris peace conference will be a good occasion to start planning multilateral aid machinery with Japan participating as well as the United States, China, the Soviet Union and the United Nations.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Mideast: Next on the Agenda

King Hussein's visit to Washington formally opens what should and apparently will be a major American effort to facilitate a settlement in the Mideast. The effort is imminent not simply because the region remains troubled and Mr. Nixon remains an ambitious would-be peacemaker. The President has, one hopes, managed to put Vietnam aside so that now he can give the Mideast the sustained personal attention it requires. With his re-election behind him, he is not under the same sort of political pressure, to adjust his diplomacy to the anxieties of Jewish voters. Moreover, in his first term Mr. Nixon achieved one of the essential conditions to becoming a useful participant in Mideast diplomacy—a certain agreement with Moscow on the mutual benefit and necessity of containing local disputes, and a certain experience in how to go about this as well.

With Egypt having ousted most Russian military advisers last year and with Israel now possessing arms adequate to assure its military superiority indefinitely, the President can work out his Mideast policy in an atmosphere free from two elements that have plagued diplomacy in the past. These elements are the threat of a Soviet-backed Arab attack, which has frightened and frozen Israel, and the spectacle of the United States pouring massive arms supplies into Israel, which has frightened and frozen the Arabs. Mr. Nixon also has the invaluable foundation built during his first term by the State Department. It consists not only of the 21/2-year-old Egyptian-Israeli cease-fire but of the improved bilateral relationship which the department has built with practically every Arab country in either the economic or political sphere or both, the special American-Israeli tie notwithstanding.

Some Israelis and Americans, to be sure, add up these diplomatic figures and come out with this sum: the Mideast is now so tranquil, Israel so unthreatened and the American position so improved, that the United States should leave well enough alone and make no serious attempt to nudge a settlement along. Such a position is, in our judgment, unacceptably shortsighted. The United States cannot stay indefinitely in the position of underwriting one country's occupation of

another's territory. However slowly the Mideast fuse may be burning at the moment, it is not out, and any number of circumstances could sooner or later make it burn rapidly. As suggested earlier, this is a propitious time for a careful American initiative, perhaps the most propitious since the missed opportunity of the immediate postwar period in 1947. Finally, the United States' growing need for Mideast oil has at least the eventual potential, if not the present reality, to tempt the Arabs to set aside their feuds with each other and to use their oil as a collective lever in a campaign to reduce American support of Israel. A President who ignored this potential threat would be neglectful of his duty to Americans; he would be no true friend of Israel, either.

In receiving King Hussein, who came as a scout for Egypt as well as a representative of his own Jordan, President Nixon noted that Israel's Mrs. Meir is arriving on March 1. "It's helpful to get all points of view," he said, in precisely the spirit demanded for any serious approach to the Mideast. No doubt it will, as it should, take some months for Mr. Nixon to set his course. Few would be surprised if it were coordinated in some way with Mr. Brezhnev when the Soviet leader visits the United States later in the year. The Vietnam example of military restraint by outsiders, in a context meant to promote political cooperation by the parties to the conflict, may well commend itself. Meanwhile, Israelis and Arabs will surely report to the administration their own notions of what constitutes a fair and durable peace and, perhaps more important, their notions of what constitutes a reasonable process by which to seek a peace. The process is bound to develop twists and snags and perhaps at some point to go underground.

There is, granted, no guarantee that the requisite political will to reach a settlement exists on either the Israeli or Arab side. But how the process goes from here will depend in large measure on how it begins now. We would hope at the least that the opportunity to get something of substance started will not be lost by any deficiency of American initiative or will.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

Kissinger and Hanoi Visit

Dr. Kissinger, for whose "peace with honor" North Vietnam is showing such derision, will visit Hanoi on Saturday and Peking after that. To Hanoi, he will take those familiar instruments of President Nixon's Vietnam policy, the carrot and the stick—now in that order. The former is as successful as a few billion dollars can make it. Dr. Kissinger dwells on Hanoi's need for peace and reconstruction after 20 years of

war. He may be misunderstanding the North Vietnamese Communists if he thinks that, with victory suddenly seeming so much closer, with no public opinion or democratic qualms of conscience, they can be bought off with offers of American aid and friendship. They may be more impressed with the stick, the weight of which they have so recently felt. It would be politically difficult for Mr. Nixon to resume the bombing; but he has shown that he is a determined man adept at devising appropriate responses.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 10, 1898

LONDON—The papers in this city are following closely the events of Emilio Zola's trial in Paris. Most of them agree that Mr. Zola is to be congratulated on his counsel, his action and his strategy. For when all is said and done there will be but little of this shocking case that has not been at least rehearsed, if not exactly retried. For Mr. Zola has deliberately forced his own trial to throw new attention onto the Dreyfus affair, which was always his intention.

Fifty Years Ago

February 10, 1923

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Further discussion over a proposed second canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific occupied the cabinet at its meeting today. Senator Weeks said that tentative plans made by engineers of the War Department call for eight locks. He thinks that the returns from the Panama Canal will soon pay for the construction. Chief diplomatic difficulty is in connection with the proposed canal route, which takes in the San Juan River, boundary between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.



Dollar and Industrial Crises

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The headlines in the world's press these days—a strike on the bankrupt Penn Central railroad, another dollar crisis in the world money markets, and a battle between the President and the Congress over the appropriation and expenditure of public funds—show just how far the modern nations have to go to establish effective ways of dealing with common problems at home and abroad.

On the principle of interdependence there is general agreement. In all the advanced countries, the leaders over the fire of preaching that each must cooperate for the safety of all. And internally, no group can succeed for long at the expense of others and the general welfare.

But in practice, the principles of interdependence and mutual aid break down over money and power. Though the Penn Cent rail is broke, the workers shut it down rather than reduce the train crews from three to two at a saving of over \$80 million a year.

Pressure on Dollar

Though the recently devalued dollar is under heavy pressure again, and there is general agreement—again in principle—that U.S. prices and costs must be reduced if our goods are to be competitive in world markets, the administration weakens its controls over wages and prices and the Congress pays more attention to who should control the expenditure of money than how the budget is to be kept down.

In short, everybody seems to be interpreting President Nixon's doctrine of self-reliance as meaning that each should look after himself. Despite much progress in recent years, nationalism, localism and unionism are still the dominant factors, and the result is that the dollar crisis and the industrial crisis have occurred earlier in 1973 than most people expected.

The reasons for the dollar crisis are fairly obvious. The nation has been spending more than it took in for over 20 years. Swollen expenses for defense, the wars in Vietnam and Korea, the high cost of foreign aid, foreign investments, troops in West Germany, and tourism abroad, plus fears of more inflation and higher wages in the next round of collective bargaining for over 5 million American workers have all contributed to the problem.

Beyond this, the competitive situation in the world markets has changed dramatically. Usually in the past, the United States, even with higher wages and labor strife, had such a lead in the industrial and scientific revolutions that it could produce and distribute more goods than anybody else, and other nations were glad to hold American dollars redeemable in gold.

Computer Age

But now the Japanese and the West Germans, among others, have mastered the arts of the computer age, and maintained a level of productivity and labor-management cooperation more dependable than our own.

The results have been that the United States had its first world trade deficit of the century in 1971, and a whopping \$8.4 billion trade deficit in 1972, and even the devalued dollar is once more in serious trouble.

more cooperation from the Congress and labor and industry at home.

The President has been saying that the American economy is sound and that the country can get its trade and its balance of payments back in order. But what he cannot do, even if he gets a new and more effective monetary agreement fairly soon—which is not at all likely—is go on squabbling with the Congress, trifling with wages and prices and major strikes, and telling everybody to do more for himself.

For this is precisely what is happening. The Japanese, the West Germans, the railroad men, and George Meany of the AFL-CIO are looking after their own, and in the end, this is likely to be a losing game for everybody concerned.

The Unmighty Dollar

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Just over a year ago the leading central bankers and finance ministers met at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, to grapple with an international currency crisis. When they ended on an agreed formula, President Nixon hailed it as "the most significant monetary achievement in the history of the world."

Historical superlatives are always dangerous, and this one has had a shorter run than most. As the daily headlines indicate, the Smithsonian Agreement is dead. The position of the dollar is once more in question.

The Smithsonian formula was a polite way of devaluing the dollar—thus, as American officials hoped, making U.S. products more competitive in world markets and righting the balance of payments. The effective devaluation was arranged by having other countries agree to raise the value of their currencies in terms of the dollar to new "fixed" rates.

Artificial Value

The word "fixed" has to be put in quotation marks, because it was not long before the artificial table of currency values began to come unstuck. Britain found that it could not maintain the pound at the rate set and, six months after Smithsonian, let the pound float—find its own value in the market.

Now the rest of the agreement has proved unstable, too. The reason is that the world's financial men still regard the dollar as overvalued or otherwise a doubtful asset to hold. The rush to dump dollars, to exchange them especially for German marks and Japanese yen, has put enormous pressure on the stability of the whole monetary system.

The official American theory in the past has been that any dollar crisis would have to be solved by the rest of the world. That is, a glut of unwanted dollars would put pressure on West Germany and Japan and others to raise the value of their currencies; the United States could just sit and wait out the crisis.

The swift collapse of the Smithsonian Agreement brings that view into question. Supposedly "fixed" currency values that really change so often are hardly going to be respected sufficiently to assure monetary stability. Nor can it increase confidence in the United States as the leader of the Western alliance to have its currency, the foundation of world exchange, subject to such recurrent crises.

One alternative to repeated devaluations of the dollar as a

response to the crises is for other countries to put controls of various kinds on the use of dollars.

The principal aim would be to hold back the inflow of dollars for investment, either by direct restrictions or by establishing a two-tier exchange system that would let dollars used in capital movement sink to a lower value.

The result would of course be to limit the growth of American investment overseas, one of the great phenomena of the postwar period. It was a trend that provoked the strongest opposition of Gen. de Gaulle, who saw in it a subservience to American industry and politics.

The United States has traditionally opposed restraint on capital movement, but now that is not so certain. C. Gordon Tether of the Financial Times, London, put it:

"The discovery that the United States cannot stop others slaughtering the sacred cow of its external payments policy—the preservation of unlimited freedom to buy up other countries' assets against irredeemable paper money—should make Americans that more disposed to do something about it themselves."

The problems that underlie the weakness of the dollar are not going to go away quietly. American reliance on imports, especially of oil, is likely to grow in the years ahead. And as the Economist of London points out, sales of American exports are not especially responsive to changes in exchange rates.

Got His Way

All this suggests that something more fundamental is needed than revaluations or monetary controls adopted under the pressure of another dollar crisis. The Smithsonian Agreement was regarded at the time as a triumph for John Connally, then Secretary of the Treasury, and his strong-arm diplomacy. He infuriated other countries, it was said, but he got his way in the end. Only his way did not turn out to be the real interest of the United States.

No one should underestimate the continuing American power in monetary affairs, or President Nixon's determination to use it for monetary, trade and defense arrangements that he thinks apportion the burdens fairly. But he and his advisers may see now that instead of a Smithsonian patchwork, America and the world need a reformed monetary system in which the dollar has a less central role and change comes by gradual adjustment rather than crisis.

Yugoslavia Under Tito: More Authoritarianism?

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE.—During a New Year's celebration in the mountainous republic of Montenegro, Yugoslavia's President Tito made speeches, drank toasts, sang songs, wore a party hat to see 1973 in, danced and didn't go to bed until 5 a.m.

If Tito, at 80, was nervous or depressed about the situation in his country, or unsure of the steps he had only recently taken to restore strong Communist party authority over it, he didn't show it. Publicly he declared that he was very optimistic about the future.

Yet Tito must know that not everybody shares that optimism. The strong measures he has taken to restore discipline in the economy and in political life in this most permissive of Communist nations have caused uneasiness at home and abroad. Some people decried his move as a return to orthodoxy, or as the end of the Yugoslav political experiment, or even as the first step in a return to the Soviet-led camp of Communist states.

Gloomy Assessment

The basis for these gloomy assessments is Tito's decision to undo at least some of the results of the 1962 Sixth Party Congress, which led to the abolition of the party's commanding role in Yugoslav society and the end of the decade for the liberalization and decentralization that followed. In Tito's view the recent problems of Yugoslavia marked a failure of the Communist party to exercise its responsibility.

Many people believe that Yugoslavia has no real choice but to continue the experiments it pioneered. What makes this change of course possibly different from many others in the past is that Tito, for all his public optimism, may feel some disappointment with the results of those experiments.

Although he has presided over a liberalization unprecedented in the Communist world, Tito is no liberal. His own prewar career as an illegal Communist instilled respect for discipline and organization, two qualities which often create a revolutionary Communist Yugoslavia life.

Over the years Tito approved many changes. But he did not act as the instigator of change but as a flexible politician giving ground, often slowly, to strong pressures in his society. The result was that Tito finally gave 21 million Yugoslavs the two things they seemed to want the most: political decentralization and a consumer society.

But in 1971, decentralization provoked a serious crisis. There was a resurgence of nationalist fervor among Serbs, Croats and other nationalities. The Croatian Communist leadership, later purged, appeared at least to have tolerated a states' rights movement with secessionist undertones. Equally serious, the flow of political power to the provinces fostered deep regional rivalries that virtually paralyzed governmental decision-making in most of 1970 and 1971.

Vantage Point

From Tito's vantage point the Communist society and economy of Yugoslavia to develop must also have begun to look disturbing. Yugoslavia today is a country with too many cars and not nearly enough decent apartments. Corruption, tax evasion and economic disorder are prevalent. A greedy middle class seems to care more about its enrichment than about the society in which it is a privileged minority. A single example may illustrate how deeply Western habits have penetrated: Some Yugoslavs travel to America on business and buy (illegally) shares on the New York Stock Exchange with their foreign currency savings.

Generalizations by foreigners in this complex country are always risky, but it may be valid to generalize about an absence of collective concern among ordinary citizens about their society. Many well-to-do intellectuals who used to criticize Tito for neglecting youth, unemployment, poverty, the inequality of workers and social inequality, now criticize him for reverting to a policy of income redistribution and greater social equality.

Tito pinned his hopes on the younger generation to carry on the Titoist ideas of foreign policy and domestic reform, free press, democracy, called here "self-management." But the vast majority of young people in this country seem to have been won over instead by Western culture and life styles, and to be bitter at the lack of opportunities they find in their own country.

Some young Yugoslavs even seem to make easy recruits for hostile émigré organizations abroad. Several of the youthful suspects in the murder of the Yugoslav ambassador in Stockholm in 1971 possessed valid Yugoslav passports.

Politically, however, Yugoslavia's problems seem to be almost unique. A high government official recently listed three main dangers: a capitalist revival, a neo-Stalinist revival, and "abstract humanism," by which he apparently meant Western-style liberal ideas, or the utopian ideas of Marxists who feel the country has deviated too far from pure Communism.

To those dangers Tito and his aides have gradually been adding others. They include émigré intrigues from abroad, the Western press, foreign espionage agencies and the "hostile Western propaganda" to which more than a million Yugoslavs abroad are subject.

Instinctively, Tito has responded to the many-sided threats by strengthening the two Yugoslav-wide organizations he understands best, the League of Communists and the army.

Yugoslav officials deny that this implies any return to Soviet-style Communist party control or a reversion to centralism. Most of the economic measures taken recently, they note, are on the side of liberalism.

But Tito seems to have something more in mind than a mild resurrection of the Communist party's right to bring together rival interests.

The six-year-old ruling liberal coalition of economic modernizers and political decentralizers has been swept out of power since September. Tito forced out key men devoted to further liberalization and more use of the market economy in Serbia, Slovenia, Macedonia and the autonomous region of Vojvodina.

Travel Curb

Some tightening of central controls may be in the offing. Several writers have been refused passports to travel abroad and other persons in sensitive jobs have been "strongly urged" not to travel abroad this year.

Tito and his policies seem to have plenty of support among workers, but his steps are unpopular with others. Critics say that if freedom raised problems, it also hastened dynamic development and won Yugoslav prestige abroad.

In many respects there are elements of tragedy in Tito's position at the end of his reign. In many, for instance, he is a tragedy in his right that Tito, and his old lieutenant Vladimir Barak and Edvard Kardelj (who fought for Yugoslav independence from Nazi Germany and later from the Soviet Union) could be called neo-Stalinists by some young people.

Social critic and former Yugoslav Vice-President Milovan Djilas has told friends that Tito may be trying an impossible feat: to create a revolutionary Communist party to unrevolutionary times. Many think that the vast majority of members of the League of Communists are liberals, if passive ones, and some doubt that there are enough Communists to carry out a really severe party restoration.

What worries people like Djilas is that Tito's failure could mean an ultimate shift to a "bureaucratic police state." Many think social tensions could deepen this year with the impact of economic austerity.

But such dire developments still seem far away. So far the Yugoslav change of course has been mild. None of the essentials of the Titoist system have been jettisoned.

Tito has reaffirmed his commitment to non-alignment and independence from either military bloc. Western diplomats tend to accept this. They say that Tito may have justified in thinking Yugoslavia had begun to tilt too far Westward and needed some corrections.

Western officials say that if Tito's aim is to establish a more stable, better-governed country, this coincides in the long range with Western interests. Only if Yugoslavia becomes a monolithic and repressive society, closed to Western culture and ideas, could Western interests be dangerously affected by developments here, they add. Given the thaw in East-West relations and Yugoslavia's own needs for economic modernization, that kind of closed society would be hard to sustain.

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ART IN NEW YORK

'A Mail-Order Jungle Gym'
—The '73 Whitney Biennial

By John Canaday

NEW YORK (NYT).—The Whitney Museum's current biennial of American art arrived in three weekly stages and will depart likewise beginning March 4, but until then, in its complete form, it occupies the entire museum. It is not nearly as good a show as it should be and not quite as bad as it might have been, not so much a selection as a grab-bag. The installation, promising on the second floor, loses its bearings on the third. On the fourth it is not an installation but a compromise enforced by the inextinguishable dimensions of paintings that seem to have been conceived at the scale of a print and blown up to billboard size.

There is stuff all over the place, much of it lying on the floors and some of it suspended from the ceilings. A first impression is that to burn everything at the closing date would be easier than getting it back to the exhibitors and would involve no loss to art. Anyone who has followed the galleries could list dozens of artists who should have been included in anything like a representative survey of what's going on just now, but weren't, and anybody who isn't blind could go through the exhibition and list dozens of others whose inclusion is inexplicable if originality, technical command or indication of better than average talent are among the criteria of excellence.

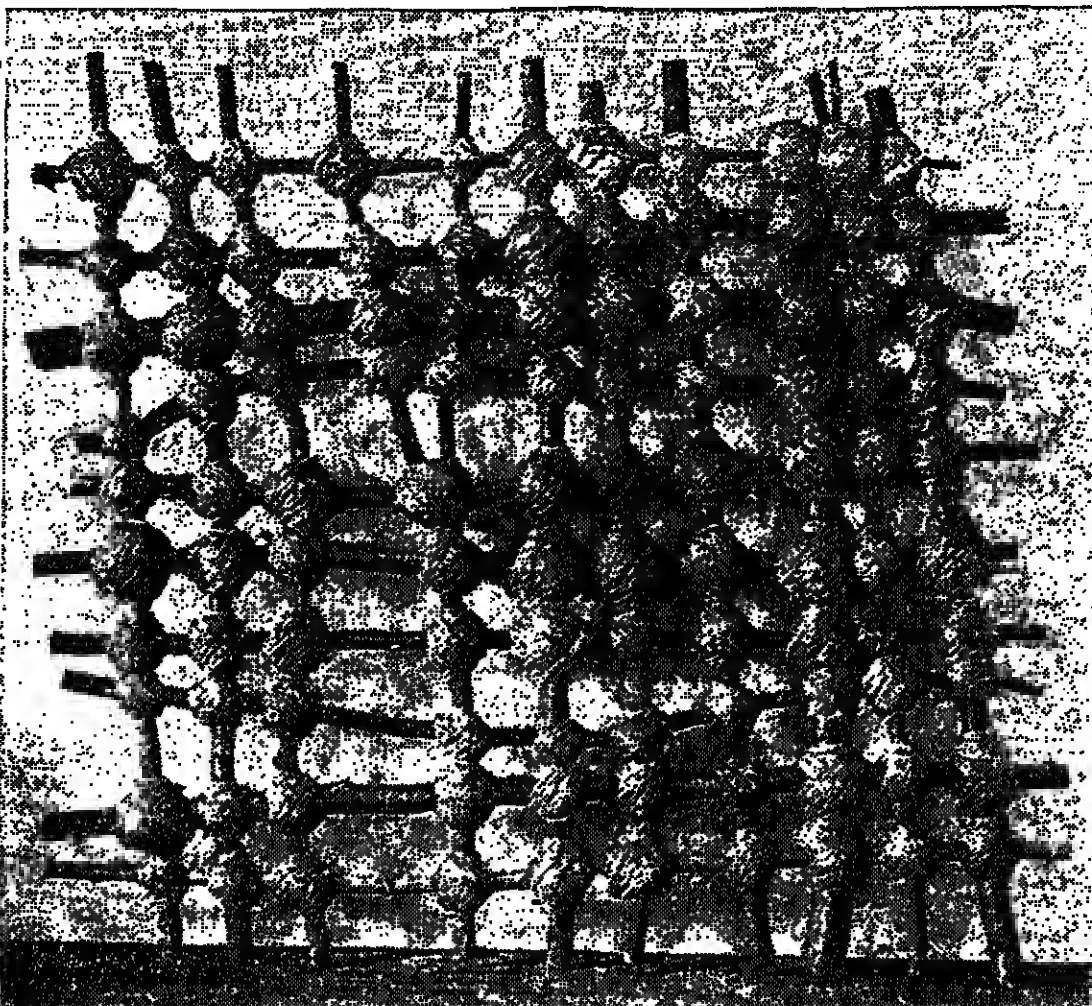
The simple way out would be to call the biennial a rotten show and dismiss it. This I am not ready to do. Pretty bad it is, but patient we must be, because its depressing shortcomings are so largely inevitable under the circumstances.

Circumstance No. 1 is that to assemble a truly first-rate show every two years would require the full time of a staff of five or

six curators zealous in their duties, endowed with an unlimited budget, gifted with acute sensibilities and possessed of detailed knowledge of the art scene wherever there is one across the country, but backed up, too, by a bit of extrasensory perception that would lead them to talents that are left to wither in isolation. The Whitney does try to go out into the field, I know, but it doesn't bring much back. Yet I have seen work by unknown artists in regional exhibitions that, if exhibited in this biennial, would expose 50 percent of the stuff hanging there as the twaddle that it is.

The wondermen in charge of the dream biennial would have to be given an empty museum for six months in which to juggle, shift, discard, add to and balance a flexible selection until the works chosen and their manner of display had come into some kind of harmony. They would have to be able to ignore the rambling of pressure groups, be free to accept or reject work on the basis of merit alone. They would have to be superhumanly immune to the blather that inflates reputations and able to distinguish between an "art movement" that is really going on and one that the art magazines say is going on. Above all, they would have to understand that art is more important than art movements, real or imaginary—and it is just at this point that the Whitney fails us in a way that does not justify our patience.

No museum, and certainly not the Whitney, has the time, the money and the staff for the ideal biennial. But we could settle for whatever we get if what we get made the best of a difficult situation. I can't feel that the best was made of anything in this case. Going through the biennial is like checking through dog-eared back issues of the art magazines, and if you think it takes more than a couple of years for an excitement to grow stale, at the speed things move these days, check the magazines for yourself. The staleness at the Whitney is so pervasive that it affects even the paintings and sculptures that in looking back can be recognized as having been smothered under



Jackie Winsor's "7 Bound Grid" in Whitney Biennial.

the weight of a dreadful mediocrity they did not share. Work that I have admired in gallery shows gets lost here.

Yet the intention of the biennial—to emphasize what's new—is acceptable enough, and even an induced pseudo-art movement deserves historical recognition as having happened, for good or ill. But recognition should be given through the most illuminating examples. There are not many in this show. When you come down to it, the explanation for its sorrows, for the sad feeling that it leaves you with, must come from the fact that nothing seems to have been chosen because it was good in itself, but only because it was an example of something. This is not really an art exhibition, but an index. There's no life in it—just page references.

Of course you might offer as the even more saddening explanation of a sad biennial that it truly shows what American art is at the moment. But this I

categorically refuse to accept. The variety that is reflected in the biennial only as lack of focus is in fact the surest sign of our health. Anything good, whether traditional or innovative (and whatever happened to that dividing line?) stands a chance of recognition. We are not in a period of effervescence, but rather one of increasing thoughtfulness.

Any experiment will still attract attention, but more and more it is an attention that seeks to evaluate reasonably, and then accepts or rejects. The Whitney, ever yearning to get with it, has tried to give us a playground—that is exactly what the biennial suggests, a kind of mail-order jungle gym—but we've outgrown it.

On the Arts Agenda

Maurice Béjart will make a rare venture into opera with a new staging of Verdi's "La Traviata," in which the director says he will seek to recover "the real climate of the period," and other indications are of a woman's lib angle. Thierry Bosquet will be the designer and Manos Hadjidakis the conductor in the production that opens Feb. 27 at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Vasso Pantonidou and Franca Fabbri

are both scheduled in the title role, with Eduardo Gineza as Alfredo and Victor Godfrey as the elder Germont. It is scheduled for 12 more performances through March 24.

"Trailblazers of the Modern" is the title of an exhibition of graphic works by Klimt, Schiele, Kokoschka, Faustauer and others from the Vienna Albertina that just opened in Copenhagen and runs to March 18.

THEATER IN LONDON

The Meaning of Handke's 'Kaspar'

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 9 (IHT).—Peter Handke's "Kaspar" was called "the play of the decade" by Max Frisch when it was first produced in Germany in 1968. Five years later, in London, at the Almost Free Theatre, it does not seem quite of that stature, although it retains a fascination as a theatrical event and also for the interest of watching a writer trap himself in a cul-de-sac of his own making and use a means he despises—language—in an attempt to escape.

"Kaspar" is more formal and abstract than the other works by Handke—"Offending the Audience" and "Self Accusation"—seen previously at the Almost Free and slightly less rewarding. In those earlier plays, Handke was embroiled in argument, in a conflict between his conception of what theater should be and other people's conventional expectations and his anti-theatrical debate became a dazzling paradox through his brilliant dramatic treatment by The Other Company and its director, the late Naftali Yavin.

"Kaspar" is not argument, but exposition. Telling a historical figure as his starting point—Kaspar Tauser, who spent 17 years living in a closet before he encountered, and was forced to understand, the outside world—Handke gives us stages in the long social conditioning of Kaspar, an adult with an unformed mind.

At the beginning, he is a faltering figure, uncertain of how to walk, and capable of speaking only one sentence, which he uses to express every emotion, to his own, but no one else's, understanding. Under pressure from amplified voices, using the wheedling tones of sports commentators, news readers, politicians, and such professional persuaders—"speech torture"—in Handke's words—Kaspar learns to speak and this process forces an order not only on his thoughts but his actions: He neatly rearranges the furniture he had sent flying in his earlier ruminations. He literally gains rhyme and reason. But the process does not stop. It continues



Henry Woolf as Kaspar.

until the well-ordered Kaspar becomes increasingly alienated: "I have been made to speak. I have been sentenced to reality," he says.

Central Paradox

How much "Kaspar" means, whether it has any relevance outside itself, is the play's central paradox. One of its points is that language lacks meaning. The more successful Handke is in conveying this, inevitably the less meaning "Kaspar" has, lacking any resonance, becoming a self-enclosed system within which the writer plays sentence games and pretends that they represent a real world. What emerges most strongly from the play is a disgust with the social uses of language. "With each new sentence I become nauseous," says Kaspar just before his end.

This attitude of the author—"I have nothing to say and I am saying it"—is a negative one; yet, in performance, the play itself becomes something positive, a paradox that Handke explored in "Offending the Audience." The role of Kaspar is an extraordinarily difficult and taxing one.

Here, the diminutive Henry Woolf, a baby-faced clown, succeeds brilliantly in the earlier

part of the play: his eyebrows arching and his mouth drooping in surprise as his feet slip away when he tries to walk, or bending down gently to address his one sentence to tables and chairs in the expectation that they will understand him.

In the later scenes, a certain monotony sets in, and Mr. Woolf is better at conveying the triumphant Kaspar, self-satisfied at his ordering of the world, than the final bewildered figure, to whom words convey nothing outside themselves.

Robert Walker, who acted memorably in the Almost Free's earlier Handke productions, directs well, although he might have emphasized more the play's movement from an unformed mind to one overcome by chaos. For reasons of his own, he has ignored the author's instructions that the actors should wear masks, and has also dispensed with curtains, thus diminishing the play's first and last moments—Kaspar's blinding, birthlike entrance through the backdrop, and the curtain closing in on him in sudden jets at the end.

Allan McClelland has come up with an interesting oddity, "Nobbs," which he is performing as a one-man show at the Arts and Crafts Theatre. Taken from a short story by the eccentric Anglo-Irish writer, George Moore, Nobbs is, in the words of the author, "neither man nor woman, just a perhaps."

The story itself is highly artificial, concerning Nobbs, a Dublin writer who is an Englishwoman masquerading as a man for economic reasons—higher wages—rather than sexual ones. It depends upon the unlikely event of Nobbs finding herself sharing a bed with another woman who turns out not only to be a woman in disguise but also happily married to another woman. But the story's development, with Nobbs searching for someone to share her loneliness, and her fantasies contrasting with the actuality of her chosen partner, is both moving and real, due both to the author's compassion for the emotionally maimed Nobbs, and Mr. McClelland's delicately sympathetic performance.

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مكتبة النهر

The Art Market

A bowl of tulips painted by Van Aelst in 1653 sold for a "reasonable" 77,500 francs at a Paris auction.

Erratic Prices Hit All the Categories

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Erratic was the word for prices this week of the Hôtel Drouot in Paris. No bids may have reflected the current currency, but the market was highly unlikely.

In any case, the trends established during the last three auction terms (fall of 1971, spring and fall of 1972) are slowly disintegrating. Until very recently, ordinary objects d'art and paintings were sold on the low side. Now, confusion and hesitations seem to characterize bids for such objects. Moreover, even high-quality works are affected.

This was apparent at J. Chavet de Remy's sale today. By and large, the prices for the romantic paintings were high, although most of them were sold at a discount. French and Dutch works from the 17th and 18th centuries had their ups and downs, with no ready-made explanations.

In what makes the fluctuations significant is that the sale reflected professional attitudes. It consisted chiefly of the contents of a private French home, with a few items from other private sources. Hence, the pictures had not been sent in for sale by dealers hoping either to get rid of unwanted stock or to make a killing by putting a high reserve price on their works. It was what professionals call "une vente franche" (a straightforward sale) where prices reflect supply and demand. Although the auction had not been highly touted, the sale was a success. There were many dealers in the room, and the prices reflected the hesitations of the professionals themselves.

Romantic Works

As far as the romantic works were concerned, two canvases by Fernand Legout-Gérard (1856-1924), the artist who specialized in Breton landscapes and harbor scenes, were typical. The first, a tiny landscape painting showing a few boats at dusk, it, by an orange sun, was sold for 1,400 francs. The second, a larger painting of a harbor scene, was sold for 1,400 francs. The prices were high for a 20-by-30 centimeter panel.

A much larger Legout-Gérard (about 40 by 60 centimeters) was more in line with going prices at 23,480 francs. In February 1970, a comparable painting sold for 2,940 at Sotheby's in London. The 20 percent appreciation—if it is possible to compare two works which, although similar, are not identical—is hardly significant.

But there is a reason for the popularity of this sort of painting, which belongs to the periphery of Impressionism: a general upsurge of interest in local art. Breton buyers go in for such paintings much as Welsh collectors fancy Swansea porcelain.

But there is nothing to explain why someone would pay 23,480 francs for a romantic landscape in the 20th century. The painting is a masterpiece of the genre, a superb work, recalling Harpignies's work, but it is neither well painted, nor rare.

Buyer interest in 17th and 18th-century Dutch painting seemed yet more erratic. There was one great picture—a still life dated 1653 and signed by Van Aelst. This painting of tulips in a glass bowl was typical of Dutch still life at its best. It fetched 77,500 francs, a good price but still low enough to appeal to the British buyer, who acquired it through a Paris gallery. This kind of painting is tradi-



tionally held in far greater esteem in Britain than in France. Higher prices have been paid in recent years in London for comparable works. This particular work arrived on the market as an "unknown," making it even more desirable by current collecting standards.

In contrast, a tremendous price was paid for a mediocre picture said to be "in the style of" the Dutch master Bogaert. It was a pastoral scene—thousands of this type of picture were painted and hundreds are still on the market. The price: 19,782 francs.

French Paintings

Pricing inconsistency continued when French works from the 17th and 18th centuries went on the block. For example, there was a "portrait présumé de Louis XIV, de l'Ecole de Rigaud." A Rigaud portrait would translate this as: "The man reminds you of Louis XIV but cannot possibly be identified and the connection with the great master Rigaud is vague in the extreme." The portrait showed the head and shoulders of a military man wearing a steel cuirass and was very well painted. It made 1,900 francs, which is definitely more than what such a picture in poor condition is normally worth at a Drouot auction.

Why, then, did the following lot, a very fine portrait of a young woman wearing a Louis XIII costume, sell for a mere 870 francs? It was about 40 by 60 centimeters—roughly equivalent in size to the "Louis XIV." Moreover, classical portraits of women, as every dealer knows, are worth twice as much as those of men, other things being equal. The female portrait went to a shrewd Belgian collector.

Another fine bargain went to a French private collector. This was a three-quarter portrait of an architect, in a purple velvet tunic, standing behind a table. His profession was indicated by a pair of compasses in his right hand. The work was in the finest tradition of the Paris school during the reign of Louis XVI. Apparently, it was unsigned and the expert had made no attempt to identify it precisely—a task that would have involved days, perhaps weeks, of research. But it would not be surprising if a known master turns out to be the author. The price of 1,850 francs was moderate. The architect painting was infinitely better than the portrait of a woman wearing the prim and yet naive expression of a provincial bourgeoisie by Noury, an artist who worked in Casen. In spite of the date (1766) and signature, this later work sold for 2,000 francs and was definitely expensive.

These price fluctuations, reflecting hesitancy among professionals and connoisseurs, raise many questions. It would be interesting to compare the Drouot prices with those at Sotheby's and Christie's in London. But London auctions are invariably more specialized and almost never does one see the contents of a rich household come up for sale. Still, at some recent London sales, I have had the impression that prices are beginning to fluctuate there too, with almost inexorable highs and lows. These are disturbing signs and indicate that the art market is in a delicate phase.

Around the London Galleries

Students of the Royal Academy Schools, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1, to Feb. 12.

In existence for more than 200 years, the Royal Academy Schools are the fine in England in that they change no tradition; the competition for entry is therefore keen. This annual show of more than 460 works by current students is one of the best yet, and amply demonstrates that an academic foundation course is the best preparation, at least in the visual arts, for adequate expression of one's own ideas.

Five Artists' Society, Chendil Galleries, King's Road, London, SW3, to Feb. 24.

The Chendil Galleries were founded by a group of artists in 1924—Augustus John laid the foundation stone—with the intention of having an off-West End location for exhibitions of young and unknown painters and sculptors. For many years, however, it has not fulfilled this function. At last the Kensington & Chelsea Arts Council has gathered five experimentalists, and left them free to use the spacious gallery. Allen Barker is the chairman, with a large contribution by David Redfern, with a number of shaped anecdotal paintings; Elodie Patch, with oil paintings (22 wood, carvings and etchings; Carlene Brady, with small abstracts; and Jane Humphrey, with three large striped wall hangings.

Drawings, Etchings, Monoprints, Covent Garden Gallery, Floral Hall, Covent Garden, London, WC2, to Feb. 28.

Four artists are represented in this exhibition, benefiting a charitable organization called the Samaritans. Tom Dacre presents a series of experimental monoprints; Francis Kelly, topographical etchings and aquatints; William Wilkins, finely-detailed

figurative drawings; and Patrick Woodroffe, a further selection of his fantastic etchings. Once more an excellent show by a comparatively small, new gallery.

Paul van Hoeydonck, Amely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, London, W1, to Feb. 24.

This Belgian artist originally trained as an archaeologist, but in the past 15 years has been obsessed with neo-realist sculptures and drawings of space personages and travel. He makes fantastic, astronomic, robot-like personages, and what might be termed archaeological fragments from outer space.

James Bellver Manson, Malpas Gallery, 3 Cork St., London, W1, to Feb. 24.

James Manson (1879-1945) was an English Impressionist painter, art historian, and for eight years director of the Tate Gallery. Since his death his work has unfortunately suffered much obscurity. This show of some 40 works is one hopes, the first in the course of his rehabilitation.

Piero Dorazio, Marlborough Fine Art, 5 Albemarle St., London, W1, to Feb. 28.

Dorazio, showing his paintings and collages in London for the first time, is renowned in Italy as much for his polemics as for his work. I find these large canvas collages in primary colors little to my taste, though I see that they could work well in certain spacious and well-lighted environments.

Lawrence Preece, Redfern Gallery, 30 Cork St., London, W1, to March 1.

Lawrence Preece, a young English painter, has had the lucky idea of making some 40 paintings, all of which are "parodies or pastiches, collected

together to form an environment loosely representing 'The Tribune of the Uffizi' by Zoffany." Since the paintings are witty and good in their own right, as well as being quite often devastating comments on the paintings they parody, this is a very entertaining exhibition indeed.

Futurisme 1909-1919, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1, to March 4.

Never before has there been an opportunity in Britain to see any quantity of the work of Marinetti, Boccioni, Carrà, Severini, Russolo and Balla. This exhibition is especially valuable as it includes much background literary material, stills from films, recorded music and stage sets of the period, and is excellently catalogued and documented. It was organized by the British and Scottish Arts Councils.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Spain Jails Art Critic For Picasso Homage

MADRID, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The Public Order Court has sentenced one of Spain's leading art critics to two years in prison for having tried to defy a police ban on an assembly to pay homage to Pablo Picasso.

Art critic Jose Maria Moreno Galvan was found guilty of "non-pacific assembly." He also was fined \$78.

Moreno, was sentenced to four months in jail.

The trial stemmed from a riot at Madrid's central campus Oct. 26, 1971, when an estimated 1,000 students gathered to pay homage to Picasso on his 90th birthday.

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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VERDUN RAILROAD SIGN AVAILABLE. Acquired in Verdun in 1918. Few such signs left. Made in Verdun. Photo rights. Fred Hodous, 710 South Main Street, Bel Air, Maryland 21034, U.S.A.

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AUCTION SALE IN VERSAILLES (FRANCE) Hôtel Chevre-Ligiers SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, at 2 p.m. Gall's Book Collection ILLUSTRATED BEAUTIFUL MODERN BOOKS embellished with original drawings. Public viewing: Feb. 10. Reports: Messrs. Leguette & Paillet, 100 Avenue de la République, Paris 11. Tel.: 863-68-68.

'English Painting Today'—Asphyxiating Sophistication

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Feb. 9 (UPI)—English Painting Today—some 60 works by 20 British painters—is the sort of show that makes a critic want to turn to farming. Not every critic, to be sure. The works displayed were selected by some eminent and knowledgeable members of the profession. The introductory text to the catalogue (translated into French by a meat-grinder) is by Edward Lucie-Smith (who was chiefly responsible for the choice) and contains a number of interesting views.

Still the effect is one of brittle pointlessness, undeniable competence and asphyxiating sophistication.

In his 'View of Art,' Lucie-Smith writes, "Buckley made a faithful copy of a painting by Van Gogh and then obliterated it." Indeed.

"The violent acts of the professional avant-garde are not for Hockney—his aim is to tease and surprise the avant-garde itself." One feels quite indiscreet watching old Hockney tickling the avant-garde into surrender.

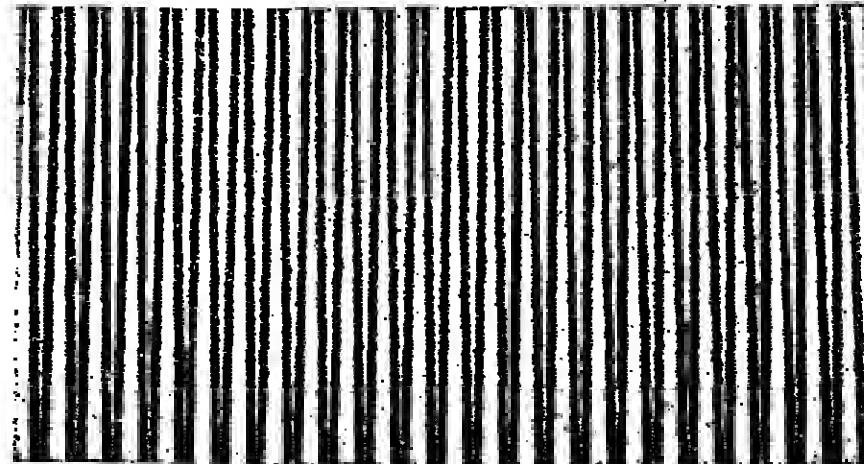
These artificial arcanes either serve to create a group of bogus initiates, or they are part of the workshop dialogue that concerns the artists themselves and eventually some patient, Rowell if he feels the information may be helpful in time to come.

A Game

Art is expression, not allusion. But in our day a lot of creative energy is expended on the game of allusion. Allusion is a game. When that marvelous humorist Hoffmann and his friends teased the British concert audience with a montage of all the most familiar passages from the most familiar concertos, the Albert Hall rocked with laughter. This was magnificent criticism both of the music and of the audience's infatuation.

But the game can turn into an obsession, an obsession that can show some brilliant references: Joyce, Eliot, Pound among so many others.

Lucie-Smith stresses the difficulty of painting in our day. "The painter," he says, "increasingly finds his raison d'être in an examination of the content of his art, just as the philoso-



other finds himself examining the problems of the language he uses." This play of mirrors leads one to further and darker reaches. But it is a sterile darkness. Infinite reflections in two facing mirrors grow smaller and darker as they repeat themselves without yielding anything new.

In an age when the power lies in the scientific process it is to be expected that even artists should begin thinking in terms of "research." But I do not think art is a proper tool for research. It is a mode of expression, which means that it makes perceptible the subjectivity of man. For even the so-called "objectivity" of many artists remains a statement about subjectivity: It expresses a self-immolation of that subjectivity, a masochistic tragedy.

At first this may seem dubious. The works have such assurance and power, and the people walking around them, looking at them cannot even hope to match their rightness and authority. But the winning gambit is gained at the expense of self, just as the Indian chief in the potlatch ritual saved his status by showing willingness to destroy more of his property than his peers. The artist may strive for "objective" power by immolating the subjective self.

The artists on display may not actually enter into such considerations, and the implications I find in their work may simply be the consequence of the accent given to it by the rest of

ART IN PARIS

'English Painting Today'—Asphyxiating Sophistication

attitude towards art that needs to be challenged.

The show at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président-Wilson, Paris 16, lasts until March 11.

Other exhibitions in Paris include:

Beauford Delaney, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 8 Rue Jacques-Callot, Paris-6e, to March 2.

Beauford Delaney was born in Tennessee maybe 72 years ago and moved to Paris in 1955. The present exhibition is surrounded by affectionate praise for the man and his work emanating from people such as Henry Miller, James Baldwin and James Jones. Delaney is self-taught, a naïf. His portraits are both gently affectionate and full of imaginative gaucherie. His abstractions are luminous and flat, a criss-crossing network of blended colors.

From "Orient 4" painted in 1970 by Bridget Riley, on view at the Musée d'Art Moderne, Paris.

individually remains a fair appraisal of the show as a whole—because as such it reflects an

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U.S., Japan Set More Trade Talks

OKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—An American trade mission will begin a new round of trade talks with the Japanese government today. The mission, headed by William E. Miller, deputy assistant secretary for trade policy, will meet with Japanese officials to discuss the U.S.-Japan trade agreement.

Miller said the mission will discuss the U.S.-Japan trade agreement, which is expected to be signed by the end of the year. The mission will also discuss the U.S.-Japan trade agreement, which is expected to be signed by the end of the year.

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in the parity of the yen was not discussed. A good part of today's session was taken up with an explanation by the Japanese of how the country's trade control law works. This ordinance was invoked to restrict shipments of about 20 fast-growing Japanese export items as part of the third year defense plan announced by the Tanaka administration last November.

Tanaka Said to Adopt Stand Of 'Wait-and-See' on Crisis

TOKYO, Feb. 9 (AP-DJ)—Japanese Premier Kakuei Tanaka, hailed just a few months ago as a "computerized bulldozer" and a man of decisive action, faces a crisis in Japan at the moment, and nearly everyone agrees he is determined to solve it one way only: by doing absolutely nothing.

The fierce dollar crisis raging in Europe is bringing forth calls from U.S. congressmen and European leaders for a reevaluation in an effort to prop up the dollar.

From Washington, there are hints the United States may re-institute an import surcharge to ease its trade deficit. But measures aimed only at Japan are not ruled out.

In Tokyo, William Eberle, President Nixon's special trade negotiator, is pressing for new trade concessions, telling Japanese everywhere he goes that time is running out. Nearly every day, Bank of Japan Governor Tadashi Sasaki urges the government to take action to correct the trade imbalance.

Through it all, Prime Minister Tanaka says nothing and says little. His attention seems to be focused on his own political future, which is heavily tied up with events in Japan's Diet and a forthcoming election for the upper house. He has told of-

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Liberal Policy By U.S. on Trade Urged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—The United States, as "the world's leading economic power," was urged yesterday to "continue to pursue an active and liberal, future-oriented trade policy."

The appeal came from Karl Moersch, parliamentary secretary of the West German Foreign Ministry, speaking before leading U.S. businessmen, government officials and academics at a conference at Georgetown University.

His remarks came as well-informed sources said President Nixon is seriously considering the imposition of a surtax on imports in an attempt to bring world leaders together to speed a solution to international trade and monetary reform problems.

His appeal to the United States to continue an "active and liberal, future-oriented trade policy" came as he remarked that "we look forward with great interest to the new U.S. trade bill."

Moersch also noted that the success of world trade reform negotiations rests on the major trading nations receiving extensive negotiating powers from their legislatures.

Moersch singled out the United States, which needed to "receive in time precise and extensive negotiating powers" from Congress.

Moersch noted that the first major trade test to be faced by the United States and its Common Market partners would arise in March with the discussions between the two on compensation to the United States for enlargement of the EEC.

German Official Asks Future-Oriented Line

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Ekoifsk Group to Raise \$1 Billion

The Ekoifsk oil consortium plans a fund-raising operation in the international capital markets involving the equivalent of some \$1 billion. This is believed to represent the largest oil-linked funding operation so far undertaken outside the United States, London banking sources say.

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Japan Firm Strikes Mideast Gas

The two companies represent the largest holdings in the Mellon family fortune, accounting for more than \$2 billion of a fortune estimated at \$3 billion to \$5 billion before the sales. Although no reason has been given for either sale, it is widely believed that they are being made for diversification of investment portfolios, and because of federal income tax law requirements of their asset value and limiting the percentage of stock in a particular company that a foundation can hold.

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Prices Soar On Strong Wall St. Rally

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (NYT)—A strong technical rally rippled through the stock market today, sending prices ahead for their best gain in more than three months on the New York Stock Exchange.

Glamour led the recovery parade, followed by such steady marchers as the oil, chemicals and drugs. The recently battered airlines—benefiting in part from brokerage-house recommendations—moved higher in active trading. International Business Machines rose 1 1/2 to 446, closing within striking distance of its peak price of 448 1/2.

Other glamour gainers included Corning Glass Works, up 9 to 299, and Burroughs, up 5 3/8 to 229 1/8.

The market got a psychological lift from a halt in the Penn Central strike—a development that had depressed prices in yesterday's activity.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 12.37 to 979.46. Its net loss for the week was slightly more than a point.

There was no news development to explain the market's turnaround. Essentially, the rally was the type of snapback that often occurs after a sustained and severe decline in stock prices. The Dow had plunged a total of 58 1/2 over the three previous weeks.

The blue-chip indicator registered its record closing high of 1,051.70 on Jan. 11—the day President Nixon announced his Phase 3 economic program.

Originally, the sell-off was a market reaction to uncertainties over this program and the fear of a speedup in the inflation pace. More recently, concern over interest rates and the weak showing of the dollar in foreign markets further aggravated the slump in stock prices.

The Dow posted its best advance since a rise of 13.03 points on Nov. 1. Advances led declines by better than a 2-to-1 margin. Volume also picked up, moving to 19.26 million shares from yesterday's 18.44 million shares.

Prices moved ahead smartly in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.11 to 25.50, while advances topped declines, 578 against 330. Turnover was 4.06 million shares, compared with 4.84 million yesterday.

John R. Bunting, chairman, said no vote had been asked for or taken at a meeting today but there had been "general assent" that the bank should continue at 6 1/4 percent and also continue to study a possible rollback.

Mr. Bunting said "there could be developments in Washington or elsewhere" that would change First Pennsylvania's decision but indicated that in recent contacts with federal officials they "have seemed impressed by some of the arguments we made."

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Rich Future for Emerging Giants

Read about low-priced stocks which have been gathering power for big market advances

Good stocks use bad stock-market periods for constructing technical foundations from which to launch big new advances. Researchers of INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES would like to show you how this process works in a new chart-illustrated report covering emerging industries that you've probably never heard of. For example, a new way of cooking snacks is catching on in England and will soon spread to the Continent and North America. The patent-holding company expects close to 200,000 outlets to open eventually in these two markets close—and is already setting \$4 to \$6 weekly from each typical outlet. Projections point to profits per share of \$10 or more within a few years—enough to support share prices well over \$100. And yet the shares have been below \$3 during a period which has seen a misguided public swinging heavily away from growth concepts.

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Industrial States' Reserves Rise

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—The International Monetary Fund reported today that total reserves of industrial countries rose to \$105.32 billion in December 1972—a gain of nearly \$11.5 billion over December 1971.

Most of the gain, it said, was in the foreign exchange component of national reserves, which rose to \$60.86 billion in December 1972 from \$50.63 billion in December 1971.

The IMF reported that world trade, as measured by exports, rose by around 12 percent in the 1972 third quarter from year-earlier levels to an estimated annual rate of \$383 billion.

The West German government, he added, believed that a constructive dialogue between the Common Market and the United States should be "increasingly unclouded and in due course should result in the creation of a consultative body."

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5. The cost of living index rose 8.5 minimum during the last twelve months all over the world. (The Financial Times Survey, December, 1972).
6. Taking this survey into consideration our ASL-BONDS are not offering misdirecting high income, as you have to consider 7% less inflation rate. The worldwide factories in our group are increasing prices according to the cost of living index. It is legally permitted.
7. So it is not as high as it looks! You receive a high income and we make money too. The truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Factories in many countries! We are negotiating mergers of more factories and the purchase of mercantile ships for the transport of chemicals. Please be kind enough to write ASL. Thanking you in advance, we remain, Sincerely,
Dr. Paul ROHRER,
President of ASL (INTERNATIONAL) S.A.
For prompt delivery and ensure write:
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73 BAARENSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

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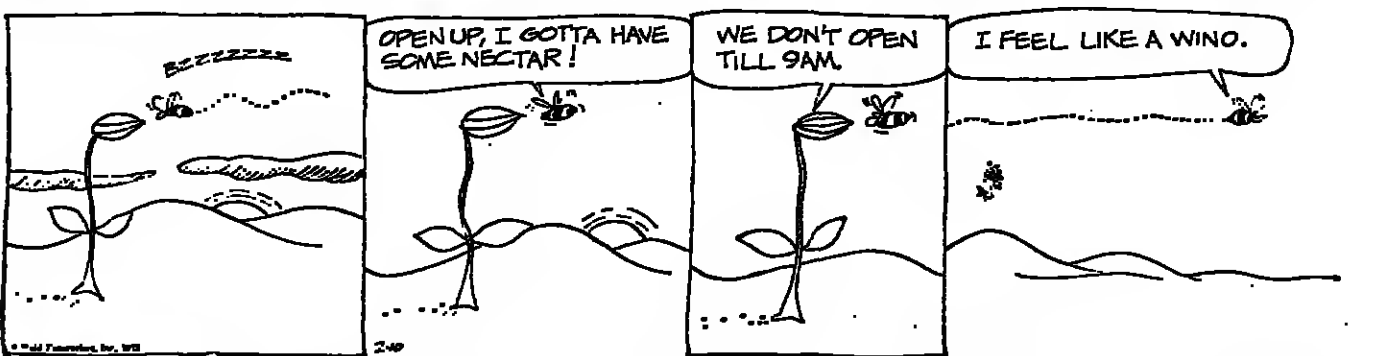
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PEANUTS



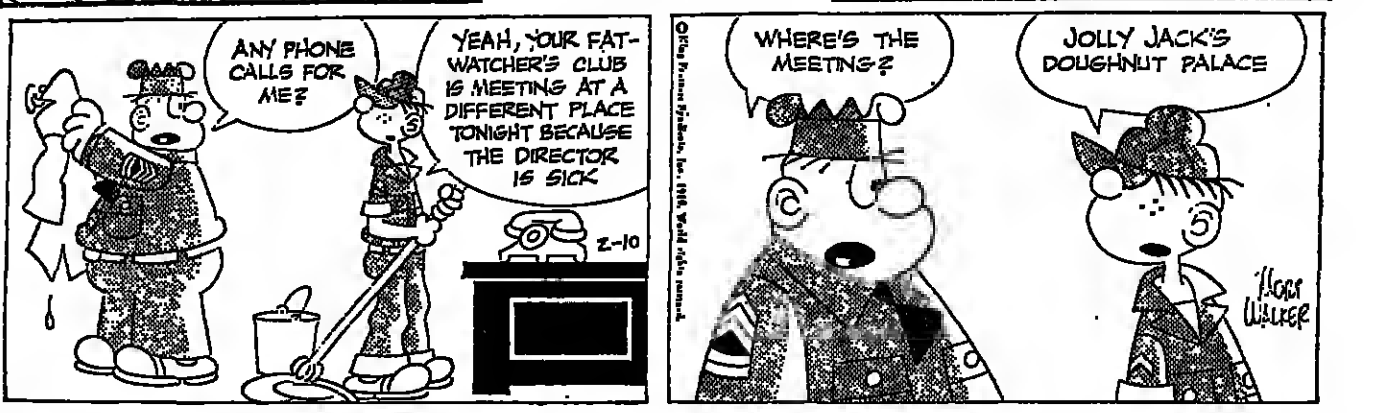
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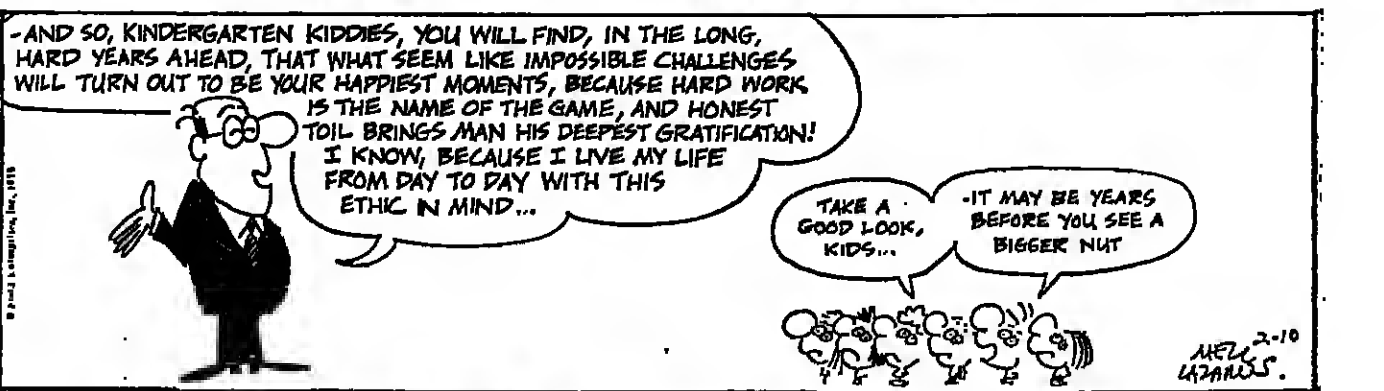
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SO GEO
TYFFA
NURYGH
FLUFEM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbler HYENA AROMA JOBBER THROAT
Answers: What she called her boyfriend--"HER-MAN"

- ACROSS**
- 1 Stadium ver-
 - 2 der's item
 - 3 Turkish money
 - 4 Likely
 - 5 In present condition
 - 6 Soleil
 - 7 Relative of moon
 - 8 Composer Franz
 - 9 Italian boy's name
 - 10 Beconle
 - 11 Encages in
 - 12 Nalions
 - 13 Awar at
 - 14 Controversial issue
 - 15 Right's partner
 - 16 Sinner's
 - 17 Hawaiian port
 - 18 Regatta place
 - 19 Once-a-year menues
 - 20 Derantle
 - 21 Capital of Tarn
 - 22 Roof worker
 - 23 Oulien
 - 24 Hank's title
 - 25 Dalmatian
 - 26 Scorecard
 - 27 Isling
 - 28 Theoried
 - 29 Brittle
 - 30 Laurel part
 - 31 Ang. 1 fele
 - 32 Colour: Fr.
 - 33 Baseball throw
 - 34 Vase compes
 - 35 Curves
 - 36 One of a global
 - 37 Evers leverage
 - 38 Ver.
 - 39 Ezech at
 - 40 Elizabeth
 - 41 Barren area
- DOWN**
- 1 To-do
 - 2 Make over
 - 3 Navel sea
 - 4 Words for a tough task
 - 5 Scunged in England
 - 6 French habit
 - 7 Stig's prize
 - 8 Offshore hazard
 - 9 Irish cry
 - 10 Muddling
 - 11 Kexne
 - 12 Bike parts
 - 13 Foy's "The Rape of"
 - 14 Afrikaans

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. BIRD, 2. BIRD, 3. BIRD, 4. BIRD, 5. BIRD, 6. BIRD, 7. BIRD, 8. BIRD, 9. BIRD, 10. BIRD, 11. BIRD, 12. BIRD, 13. BIRD, 14. BIRD, 15. BIRD, 16. BIRD, 17. BIRD, 18. BIRD, 19. BIRD, 20. BIRD, 21. BIRD, 22. BIRD, 23. BIRD, 24. BIRD, 25. BIRD, 26. BIRD, 27. BIRD, 28. BIRD, 29. BIRD, 30. BIRD, 31. BIRD, 32. BIRD, 33. BIRD, 34. BIRD, 35. BIRD, 36. BIRD, 37. BIRD, 38. BIRD, 39. BIRD, 40. BIRD.

BOOKS

SOLDIER

By Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert, (ret.). With James T. Wooten. Illustrated. Holt Rinehart & Winston, \$10.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ODDLY enough, it's a little like watching those World War II movies of the nineteen-forties. The good guys are so unequivocally good—tough, resourceful, independent-minded Americans who never for an instant doubt the difference between right and wrong—just average upright people like you and me. The bad guys, the enemy, are so horribly bad—so sneaky and hateful. And you just know all along the good guys will win out in the end—will break out of the prison camp, will return to Bataan, will take Corregidor, will bomb Tokyo. And it will all end in cheering, and tears will come to your eyes. Only in this case of "Soldier," written by Lt. Col. Anthony B. Herbert, retired, with the help of James T. Wooten, a New York Times reporter—the enemy is the U.S. Army; the good guys don't win out in the end; and, of course, it's not World War II, it's Vietnam.

The main hero in this case, Anthony Herbert, is, as you may recall, the former Army officer who tried to blow the whistle on certain atrocities he claims to have witnessed in Vietnam and who was brought to widespread public attention by an article by Mr. Wooten that appeared in the 1971 issue of The New York Times Magazine and by Herbert's subsequent appearance on the Dick Cavett television show. He is, from all appearances, the system's answer to Lt. William L. Calley Jr.—a good soldier who knew what had to be done. But he has continued to find it impossible to get a proper hearing for his allegations. And so he has gone to the court of public opinion by telling his whole story in this book.

He tells it from the beginning to the end. How he grew up in a small mining town in Pennsylvania, the son of proud but poor Lithuanians whom the Depression had put in debt to the local company store. How he enlisted in the Army (with a birth certificate doctored by the local priest) because he believed there was no prouder calling than a military career. How he excelled at everything he turned his hand to, rose through the ranks, became America's most decorated enlisted man in the Korean War, took time off to advance his formal education, rejoined the service as an officer, continued to excel, was given increasing responsibility—training Special Forces, commanding a battalion in the 1968 Dominican Republic intervention, doing top-secret intelligence work all over the world; until, by the time he went to put in a tour of duty in Vietnam in 1968, he seemed headed for the very top of the Army command.

He tells it so as to give a clear, if overwhelmingly favorable, impression of the kind of soldier he was. How he believed in the Army system, but not in being an organization man. How he thought the fight in Vietnam could be won, but not the way we were going about it when he arrived there. How as inspector general of the 173d Airborne Brigade he blinks at nothing and tried to

clean up some of the incredibly corruption that was undermining the war effort in Vietnam Central Highlands. How, when he was eventually given the battlefield command he coveted, he made his ideas work, won the respect of his men, began to win and capture the enemy (meaning the Viet Cong and the personnel of the North Vietnamese Army, not South Vietnamese civilians and children). And how, when he tried to play it straight as a clean—and bring to light the incidents of murder and torture he witnessed—his superiors fudged, threw up obstructions, harassed him, relieved him of his command and with the complicity of the entire Army command (the way to the Pentagon, eventually forced him into retirement. It is, needless to say, a story to make one's blood boil. It is told with just the right mixture of indignation, humor, bitterness, resignation and outrage. It is filled with hard facts, telling illustrations, sharply etched villains and credible heroes. It is fast-paced, vividly alive, a sort of Cal Muttiny in helicopters—thoroughly absorbing from beginning to end. Perhaps it is a little repetitive and could have stood some cutting here and there. It is, finally convincing—or at least as convincing as one man's story, told through the medium of a ghost, can be. It appears to be a very damning indictment of the United States Army.

But isn't it all past history now? If America's involvement in war was a mistake to begin with, and if we are now getting out of Indochina, does it matter whether or not one reads this chronicle of a soldier who ultimately lost no further than at the honor of his profession? Is it really relevant any more?

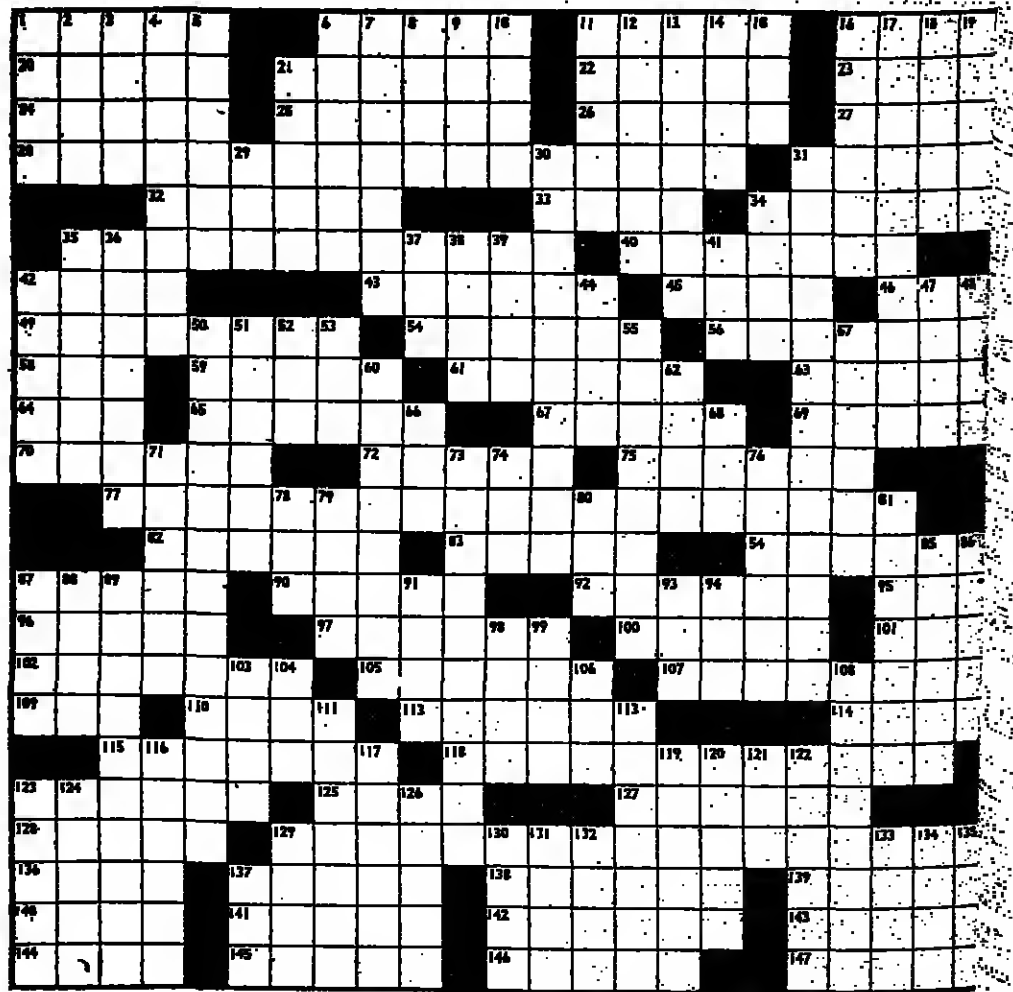
I think it probably is, and only because the simple matter of miscarried justice is raised. "Soldier" is no longer to be read as a critique of the way current events are flowing, then it is certainly can still be read as cogent comment on the past as it pertains to the future. For Herbert does not see his experience as a random series of unfortunate events caused by a few vilified, he believes, the entire chain of command is guilty of ducking them; and he theorizes that there were concrete reasons for this failure of leadership—reasons that relate to the country's recent history and reasons that will inevitably affect our future... unless the message gets through. This ought to be grounds enough to read his book.

Besides, as I said, it's a little like watching those World War II movies of the nineteen-forties. The good guys are really good, the bad ones are really bad, and the difference between them is as clear as lightning on a summer night. And this in itself, in a book about Vietnam, is a rare and quite wonderful thing.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

PLAYING GAMES—By John C. Laffin



- DOWN**
- 1 Connective
 - 2 ————, ————
 - 3 Marking formation
 - 4 ————, ————
 - 5 Like a chimney
 - 6 One
 - 7 Dental problem
 - 8 Bible book: Abbr.
 - 9 Social white
 - 10 Right in Texas
 - 11 Hare, via-a-vis
 - 12 African woman
 - 13 Evil
 - 14 Let's talk
 - 15 Healer
 - 16 Fugue winds
 - 17 Signature of L.A.
 - 18 Almer's creator
 - 19 Jamaica and bay
 - 20 Hebrew weight
 - 21 Arabian gulf
 - 22 Poetic figure of speech
 - 23 Rains
 - 24 Surgeon's forte: Abbr.
 - 25 Resolved
 - 26 Jewish festival
 - 27 Parrot
 - 28 Body of ex-patriate Jews
 - 29 O'Casey
 - 30 Theater sign
 - 31 Private: Abbr.
 - 32 Ken feature
 - 33 Dogmatic role
 - 34 W.W. II theater
 - 35 Put up money
 - 36 Metric weights
 - 37 Slinky staff
 - 38 Mountain
 - 39 Popular Latin song
 - 40 Owl in Berlin
 - 41 Like a bed at 113
 - 42 Mumbled and words
 - 43 Apprehended
 - 44 Not idle
 - 45 Aerial
 - 46 Cockney's alias
 - 47 Early stage
 - 48 Private: Abbr.
 - 49 Lamb's lament
 - 50 Debt: Abbr.
 - 51 Steel beam
 - 52 "There is up..."
 - 53 Durrant's asset
 - 54 Slinky staff
 - 55 Mountain
 - 56 Popular Latin song
 - 57 Owl in Berlin
 - 58 Like a bed at 113
 - 59 Mumbled and words
 - 60 Apprehended
 - 61 Not idle
 - 62 Aerial
 - 63 Cockney's alias
 - 64 Small runway
 - 65 plane
 - 66 Great letters
 - 67 Jewish benediction
 - 68 "There is up..."
 - 69 Durrant's asset
 - 70 Slinky staff
 - 71 Mountain
 - 72 Popular Latin song
 - 73 Owl in Berlin
 - 74 Like a bed at 113
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 - 138 Like a bed at 113
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 - 140 Apprehended
 - 141 Not idle
 - 142 Aerial
 - 143 Cockney's alias
 - 144 Small runway

66 Shot by Palmer in Rally

Nicklaus Keeps Hope Golf Lead

ALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI)—Although his old rival, Jack Palmer, cracked his back yesterday, Jack Nicklaus held the 36-hole lead, a total of 134, in the Bob Hope golf tournament.

Palmer and Nicklaus tackled Tamarack Country Club's 6,883 yards, one of the toughest courses that contestants must play during this 90-hole event.

Palmer, finding a long-lost club on the greens, shot 66 for Nicklaus and a 70, including a two-under-par 94 on the 18th hole.

There were moments when Nicklaus was off-line and in trouble, but his recovery made a difference. At the eighth hole, where his second shot flew over a pond and the green, he was off-line and in trouble. But he cut the ball on the sand and got within a yard of the flag.

Nicklaus, who seldom shows emotion, was so delighted he shed his wedge into the air and smiled as the gallery applauded. Then he holed the putt.

Palmer advances over Pasarell.

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DOWN—Jockey R. Rowell files over the head of Mister Hapsburg as it goes down at a jump at track in Plumpton, England. Neither horse nor jockey was hurt in the fall.

St. Moritz Women's Downhill Is Fogged Out

By Bernard Kirsch

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The safest moves on the foggy slopes here today were to eat chocolate bars and drink tea.

Two women slightly dared the impossible visibility on the downhill course and one, Judy Crawford of Canada, wound up with broken skis and the other, Sandy Poulsen of the United States, fell off a cliff. She wasn't sure how high the cliff was because she never got to see it.

Both women had become a bit tired waiting for the start—the never-ending delay of today's race, the final downhill of the season. After a delay of an hour and a half, the race was postponed until tomorrow morning and Austria's Annemarie Prell will have to wait another day to become the first World Cup skier ever to sweep one of the three Alpine skiing disciplines.

Until today, the weather in St. Moritz had been sunny and the indoor swimming pools were as filled as the slopes. But the fog came in and more than three quarters of the 2,400-meter course was invisible. A member of the U.S. ski organization said: "You could maybe see two ski lengths in front of you."

So the women sat and waited, and Barbara Cochran passed the

time and kept warm by nibbling on a chocolate bar and chatting with her just-as-frozen teammates, while her sister Marilyn, in time skiing form this season, "was fidgety and I kept on getting up and going to the restaurant and having tea." Or just sat.

Most of the Americans didn't know what had happened to Miss Poulsen.

"I fell off a little cliff," said Miss Poulsen, 19, from Olympic Valley, Calif. "It scared me to death. In the fog, you had no conception which way was up and which way was down, or where you were going."

You have no conception where a hill is, she said, adding that she fell only knocked off her skis. She laughed while telling her story.

Two Races Set

Today's postponement will force the women to race twice in two days. There was little choice, particularly because of the

dangers of the St. Moritz downhill.

It is considered one of the most demanding and technical on the circuit, and in last year's men's race, the top speed was more than 70 miles an hour while the women reached 65. The women usually average about 50 miles an hour for the entire downhill race while the men average about 58.

The men are scheduled to race in a downhill here Sunday, while the women will be in a giant slalom in Abetone, Italy.

By the time the weekend's racing is complete, and the tour moves to North America, Miss Prell should be very close to clinching an unprecedented third World Cup. She now has 225 points, 92 points ahead of her teammate, Annemarie Prell, who is second with 133. Miss Prell has won all seven downhills this season and has captured two of the three giant slaloms.

She has kept her competitors in a fog all season.

Thurmond's Season High, 39, Leads Warriors to Victory

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 9 (UPI)—Golden State led by Nate Thurmond's season-high 39 points, beat the Portland Trail Blazers, 123-111, last night in the National Basketball Association.

Rick Barry, sitting out the second period, scored 26 points for the Warriors and teammate Clyde Lee hit a season-high 21.

Seas 124, Superstars 112

With Seattle scoring only 12 points in the first quarter, Phoenix took an early lead and won, 125-112. Phoenix built a 24-12 lead, made it 61-45 at halftime and then made a 40-point third quarter to put the game out of reach.

Cavaliers 136, Hawks 132

Barry Clemens scored six points

in overtime to lead Cleveland to a 136-132 victory over Atlanta.

Erving Gets 58 To Lead Squires

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9 (UPI)—Julius Erving scored 16 of his career-high 58 points in the final four minutes last night to lead the Virginia Squires to a 123-108 victory over the New York Nets in an American Basketball Association game.

Erving, whose previous high was 53 points, hit 16 of 31 shots from the floor and all 22 foul shots from the foul line. He also took 15 rebounds and had six assists.

ABA Result

Thursday's Game

Virginia 123, New York 108 Erving 58, Barry 13; Carter 46, Hooks 16.

Soviet Pair Recapture Skate Title

Defeat Buchs in Ice Dancing

From Wire Dispatches

COLOGNE, West Germany, Feb. 9.—The world champions Ludmila Pakhomova and Alexander Gorshkov, the Soviet Union, won the 1973 European ice dance figure skating title tonight. The European titlists, Angelika and Erich Buck of West Germany, finished second.

The Soviet couple who took the gold medal they held in 1970 and 1971 in a close free-dance final to the ice dance contest. They scored an unofficial total of 284.75 points in the free skating with a polished performance that gave them an overall 512.12 lead. The Buck brothers and sister, captured the silver medal with a Mexican hat dance variation. They scored an unofficial total of 262.0 points in the free dance for a final total of 513.6.

British Pair Third

A British pair, Hilary Green and Glyn Watts, took third place.

Earlier today, Christine Errath of East Germany won the compulsory figure skating program in the competition for the ladies' singles figure skating title.

Miss Errath, 16, produced a clean performance, including a double axel and perfectly balanced standing spins, for 76.69 points, which gave her 182.49 overall.

Second in the compulsory free skating was Czechoslovakian's Liana Drahouva with 74.57 for an overall 175.57 and third was West Germany's Gerli Schanderl with 71.95 for 163.85.

Fourth in Test

In overall placings, Britain's Jean Scott, who finished fourth in the compulsory free skating with 71.3 for 184.1, was first.

Second was Karen Iken of Switzerland with 184.02. She finished ninth today.

Miss Errath is third overall.

Thai Flyweight Keeps His Title

BANGKOK, Feb. 9 (Reuters)—Venice Bor Kor Sor of Thailand retained his world flyweight boxing title here tonight with a unanimous victory over points over Eribito Salavarría of the Philippines.

About 15,000 fans watched the 15-round contest for the World Boxing Council's version of the title.

The 23-year-old champion dominated the bout and did not lose a round. The Thai referee and two Thai judges each gave him a maximum of 150 points. The referee gave Salavarría 130, while one judge scored him 140 and the other 136.

College Basketball

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A Genius, a Giant and a Dragon

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI)—Raymond Berry, Jim Parker and Joe Schmidt were tapped for the professional football Hall of Fame the other day, proving that the ingredients of immortality are manifold. In a single election, the panel of sports writers that enthrones deities in Canton, Ohio, chose a genius, a giant and a dragon.

If, as Carlyle said, genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains, then Berry's qualifications are of the highest order. A rather bony individual out of Southern Methodist with 185 pounds on a chassis measuring 6 feet 2 inches, he regarded improvisation as a crime against nature. "No," he would say flatly if somebody tried to make up a play in the huddle, "I haven't practiced it. I'm not prepared." He was John Uolita's favorite target on passes because he ran his patterns with scrupulous precision and the quarterback always knew where he would be on a given play. He had no great speed, and his patterns were designed like a Swiss watch, the product of endless hours of studying films.

"Can Berry cook?" Billy Frier, a teammate on the Baltimore Colts, asked Berry shortly before his marriage. "I don't rightly know," Raymond said, "but she runs the projector." He thought that over for a moment. "I guess we'll eat a lot of sandwiches," he said.

Some Compensations

One of his legs was shorter than the other, or he thought it was, so he wore regular cleats on one shoe and long mud cleats on the other. He had a gimpy back, or thought he did, and always wore a leather girdle. He lauded his football pants so they would feel exactly right, not too stiff, not too tight.

Jim Parker played tackle and guard on the Baltimore offensive line. He weighed 275 pounds, was approximately as fast as light and at least as smart as any of his professors at Ohio State.

"I worked two years on a single move against Parker," Henry Jordan of the Green Bay Packers said, "and it fooled him just once."

Jordan weighed 350 and thought of himself as small. "I'm cower near his decision to handle Parker," Jordan said, "so I decided I'd try to use his weight against him, like in judo. I would come up out of my crouch and as he fired off the ball I would stick my face up in front of him like this so he'd have to take a swing at me. Then I'd grab his wrist and jerk."

"As I saw, there was no way a guy my size could handle him, but we have a film showing me throwing him through the air over my head. It worked just once and I never could trap him on it again."

Unquestioned Leader

Competitive fire rather than a distinguished Joe Schmidt when he was middle linebacker and unquestioned leader of the Detroit Lions. He was a 220-pound 6 footer but he said he had stood 6 feet 3 when he played for the University of Pittsburgh. With his face straight as a string, he would explain that years of diving heading into the interference had driven his neck down between his shoulders like a peg.

When George Plimpton was working out as the last-string quarterback of the Lions, he was fascinated by Schmidt, and the linebacker appears prominently in Plimpton's "Paper Lion."

Ooe story concerns the Pitt-Notre Dame game of 1952 when Red Dawson, the coach, asked Schmidt to give the pep talk in the dressing room. You guys whip Notre Dame," the captain told his players, "or so help me, I'll whip you. Pitt woo, 22-19. "We were more scared of Joe Schmidt than Notre Dame," one player said.

Quarry to Give Lyle His Big Test in Boxing

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (UPI)—In a round bout enhanced by George Foreman's recent coronation as the world heavyweight champion, Jerry Quarry will test Ron Lyle's credibility as a potential challenger tonight at Madison Square Garden.

Every so often, the Garden imports a mysterious heavyweight with an imposing record, such as Mac Foster, who arrived nearly three years ago with 24 knockouts in 24 bouts. After he was knocked out by Quarry, he virtually vanished. Now the Garden is back, the attraction for perhaps 15,000 spectators and a \$150,000 gate.

The alternatives are apparent: if Lyle has true ability, he should win because Quarry usually loses to good fighters. But if Quarry handles him, Lyle probably will vanish too.

As a 29-year-old former convict, Lyle has charisma. He spent seven and a half years in the Colorado State Penitentiary for second-degree murder. While there, he twice was pronounced dead during surgery after another inmate stabbed him. He also developed into a boxer who literally fought his way out of prison.

11 Straight Knockouts

Paroled in 1969 and now paroled, Lyle is unbeaten in 19 bouts with 17 knockouts, the last 11 in succession.

Although he is the fourth-ranked heavyweight, he is untested. His most notable victories have been a third-round knockout of Larry Middleton, a second-round knockout of Buster Mathis and a 10-round decision over Manuel Ramos—names that are familiar but not feared.

Lyle, at 6 feet 3 inches and about 217 pounds, is bigger than Quarry, at 202 and 6 feet. But he is two years older, and in Quarry he will be opposing a heavyweight of stature for the first time.

Even so, Lyle is a 7-to-5 betting favorite, presumably because of Quarry's questionable form. The chunky Californian was rusty last month in stopping Randy Neumann in seven rounds. It was his first bout in a comeback following his retirement when he was stopped by Muhammad Ali last June for the second time.

Quarry has a record of 46 victories, 8 losses and 4 draws, with 35 knockouts.

12-Year Wait

Lyle has approached his Garden debut with dedication.

"This is something I've looked forward to for 12 years," Lyle says. "Jerry Quarry is blocking my path, and I'm going to move him."

Quarry has been guaranteed \$38,000 and Lyle \$18,000 against 25 percent and 22 1/2 percent, respectively, of the total income, including ancillary revenue from television and radio. There will be a broadcast over loudspeakers in the Colorado State Penitentiary.

Colts Trade Veteran Tackle To Redskins

BAITMORE, Feb. 9 (UPI)—The Baltimore Colts traded defensive tackle Fred Miller to the Washington Redskins today for a future draft choice.

Miller, 32, the Colts' defensive captain and a starter his entire career, is regarded as one of the better defensive tackles in the National Football League, especially against the run. He started every game in 1971 despite off-season surgery on both knees.

In the last three weeks, after the dismal 1972 season, the Colts have traded quarterback John Uolita, running back Tom Matie and Norm Bullock, safety Jerry Logan, center Bill Curry, defensive lineman Billy Newsome and offensive lineman Dan Sullivan.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 1, Minnesota 1 (McCaill, Vancouver 1, Pittsburgh 1, Winnipeg 1, Houston 1 (Johnson, White, Braden, Zall).

Chicago 2, Quebec 2 (Morris, Whitlock, Liddington, Benzelock 2; Tremblay, Lacombe).

Winnipeg 1, Ottawa 1 (Pergerson, Stock, Francis, Kirk, King).

NHL Results

Thursday's Game

St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2 (Durban, Thomson, Murphy; Nantz, Gibbs).

Buffalo 4, California 0 (Wyresh, Rombough, Robert 3).

Sabres 4, Golden Seals 0

René Robert scored two goals and Dave Dryden earned his third shutout of the season to give Buffalo a 4-0 victory over California.

College Basketball

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

Clark 103, Brandeis 80.

